The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3162. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Further Particulars of the Battle of Belmont.

The Position Abandoned by the Rebels.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM SPRINGFIELD

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McCulloch's Army on Flat Creek.

Their Combined Forces About Forty Thousand.

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A Rebel Schooner on the Rappahannock Burned.

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SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 9.

NUMBER OF TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

It will be gratifying to the country to know that at the present time over 450,000 troops have been mustered in the service of the Government, and by the meeting of Congress, three weeks hence, the half million authorized to be raised by act of July will have been made up. Those wishing to volunteer must decide quickly, or the only chance left them to fight will be in the regular service, which will then, no doubt, experience no difficulty in getting recruits.

THE FOREIGN POWERS AND THE BLOCKADE.

In respect to the blockade, all the advices received at the State Department express the conviction on the part of foreign Governments that it is effective, and there is, consequently, no disposition to attempt to raise it. Public sentiment in favor of the Government is even stronger abroad than it is here—foreign nations being fully convinced that soon the rebellion must be crushed out.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

A rumor is in circulation that the rebels have advanced their pickets all along our lines. Many military men believe this is a feint to cover the withdrawal of troops to the Atlantic coast.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

From the Upper Potomac, I learn that the rebels have established a new camp a short distance above Edwards' Ferry. The opposing pickets are daily talking across the river to one another. Among other things, the rebels jocosely invited our men to cross the river to get their lost overcoats, and to bring some whisky in exchange.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The tug *Pusey*, arrived from the flotilla to-day, reports nothing of interest.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. WADSWORTH.

Yesterday, Gen. WADSWORTH, accompanied by two privates of the New-York Twenty-third Regiment, went to BRUSH'S house, three miles from Falls Church, on the road leading to Fairfax Court-House, for the purpose of finding forage. While at the house a squad of [rebel cavalry was seen rapidly approaching. Gen. WADSWORTH quickly mounted his horse and succeeded in making his escape, but the two privates were taken prisoners.

REVIEW OF GEN. PORTER'S DIVISION.

Gen. PORTER'S Division was reviewed by Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff near Hall's Hill, this afternoon, amid a drenching storm. In addition to the customary salute, Gen. MCCLELLAN was received with most enthusiastic cheers. As he rode along the lines, each regiment took up the welcome cry, and responded with a will. The exercises were not curtailed on account of the rain. They included infantry and artillery firing. Gen. MCCLELLAN expressed himself highly gratified with the efficiency of the Division.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

To-day a brother of MATTHEW F. MAURY, who was arrested at Cleveland with a trunk full of contraband correspondence for Dixie, was arrested in this city by Marshal LAMON. He has been for some time a clerk in the Treasury Department, and is suspected of complicity with the rebels, in furnishing them with information of our movements.

THE THREE YEARS BONDS.

The Treasury Department has suspended the printing of the three years bonds to the date of the 19th of August, and directed the plates to be altered to the 1st of October, fifty millions having been printed. The Department this week have been paying, with the greatest possible expedition, the accounts for the army and navy, these being considered the most urgent and important. Other accounts are all necessarily suspended until that branch of the business shall be completed, when they will be acted upon in the order that they are audited and presented to the Secretary.

NO PASSES FOR THE SOUTH.

To save unnecessary disappointment, it is proper to state that the subject of applications for passes to go South, in order to save property from confiscation, has been under consideration by the Government, and it has been decided that no such passes can be granted.

EXPERIMENTS WITH PROJECTILES.

Interesting experiments are still progressing in the Navy-yard. Among them, to-day, thirteen hundred and seventy-five balls in a Dahlgren shell, weighing one hundred and seventy-three pounds, were fired out of an eleven-inch Dahlgren gun, with the Bolman fuse, at a target thirteen hundred yards distant. The balls and fragments of shell spread over a radius of sixty feet. The charge of powder was twelve pounds. The usual charge is fourteen.

MASTERS' MATES APPOINTED.

Eight masters' mates have been detailed to-day for active service from the thirty or forty recently appointed, now in training at the Navy-yard. Numbers of common seamen are being made masters' mates on the recommendation of navy officers, and after thorough examination—thereby arousing emulation throughout the service.

THE STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

The steam fire engines to arrive are to be placed in charge of the Provost Guard, and the Fire Department will be a military organization.

BAND FOR THE NEW-YORK TWENTY-SEVENTH.

The newly recruited band for the New-York Twenty-seventh, arrived at their camp last evening.

RECRUITING FOR REGULAR ARTILLERY.

So much difficulty is experienced in recruiting for the regular service that three batteries of the Fifth Artillery—Capts. SEYMOUR, (of Fort Sumter fame,) SMEAD and WEED—now stationed at Harrisburgh, have been authorized to accept recruits from the ranks of volunteer regiments, wherever volunteers are willing to be transferred until their companies are filled up.

LATE NEWS.

The details of the order of the President authorizing Gov. GAMBLE to enroll the State militia, which I telegraphed on Wednesday, was copied this morning, *verbatim*, by your cotemporaries, and credited to the *Intelligencer*, which had taken it from the TIMES dispatch.

MAYOR BERRETT IN THE CITY.

Mayor BERRETT is again in the city, and appears daily in public. Whatever doubts existed of his loyalty have been removed, and he is now regarded as a patriotic citizen.

THE NEW-GRANADIAN CLAIMS.

The Commissioners for the settlement of the New-Granadian claims have commenced their session in this city, and will continue until Spring.

THEODORE GEN has been appointed Consul at Napoleon, Vendee.

Hon. C. H. VAN WYCK arrived in the city today.

THE BATTLE OF BELMONT.

A Complete National Victory Claimed by Gen. Grant.

Abandonment of Belmont by the Rebels.

A Loss of Three Hundred and Fifty Killed Acknowledged by Them.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 9.

Gen. GRANT telegraphs from Cairo to headquarters here that our victory at Belmont, Mo., was complete. We captured 130 prisoners, and all of the rebel artillery, but were obliged to leave part of the guns behind for the want of horses to haul them.

Some of the prisoners report that a large force was preparing to start to reinforce PRICE, but our attack will no doubt prevent it.

Our loss was about 250, one half of whom were killed or mortally wounded.

CASUALTIES OF THE NATIONAL FORCES.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 9.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Times*:

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 8.

It is impossible as yet to obtain anything like an accurate report of the killed, wounded and missing in the engagement at Belmont, Mo., on the 7th inst.

It is estimated that twenty-five of the Twenty-eighth Illinois are missing.

There are thought to be 350 missing of the Seventh Iowa.

Col. LAUMAN'S wound is not dangerous.

Lieut.-Col. WENDT was killed.

The Major and Adjutant are missing. The latter is reported killed.

In Col. LOGAN'S regiment there are 35 killed and 47 wounded.

All but 44 of Col. FOUKES' regiment answered to the roll-call yesterday P. M.

The loss in Col. BUFORD'S regiment is not yet ascertained, but it is supposed that it is not heavy.

In TAYLOR'S Artillery only three men were slightly wounded.

134 prisoners were taken.

All accounts concur in placing the loss of the enemy much heavier than ours.

No reliable news has been received from Col. OGILVIE'S command, but it is rumored that he has encountered JEFF. THOMPSON'S forces, killing three hundred and losing fifty.

Belmont has been abandoned by the rebels. They have lost one hundred and fifty prisoners, and acknowledge three hundred and fifty killed, but would not permit the National officers who went to Columbus with a flag of truce yesterday, to visit the place to which they conveyed their dead.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 9.

The War Department has received an official telegram concerning the battle at Belmont, Mo., which generally confirms the newspaper statement.

It says that Capt. BRELASKI, of Gen. MCCLERNAND'S Staff, was killed, and, among other particulars, that we fought all the way into the camp of the enemy, immediately under the guns of Columbus, spiked two guns and brought away two, together with two hundred prisoners. The National loss is stated at three hundred, and that of the enemy much heavier.

MORE INMATES FOR FORT WARREN.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 9.

ROBERT BOWKER, formerly Mayor of Mobile, and A. LOWE, both arrested in Cincinnati and escorted to Boston by Deputy Marshal SMALL, of Ohio, were today furnished quarters at Fort Warren.

The following prisoners, late Lieutenants in the United States Navy, have been transferred from Fort Warren to the custody of the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard: HENRY K. STEVENS, of Florida; WM. SHARP, of Virginia; BENJAMIN P. LOZALL, of Indiana; H. H. DALTON and WALTER B. BUTE, residence not given.

ARKANSAS IN DANGER.

The Fort Smith (Arkansas) *Times* publishes the following dispatch to Gen. CLARKE, whose headquarters are in that vicinity. It may give some clue to the recent reported action of Gen. PRICE in sending an advance to occupy Cassville:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, CAMP NORTH OF NEOSHO, Oct. 21, 1861.

To MAJOR GEO. W. CLARKE: I am instructed by the General Commanding to say that he has reliable information that the Federal troops are advancing rapidly from Springfield in the direction of Fayetteville. The entire Missouri army are now at Neosho. The troops of this division will fall back as rapidly as possible to the Fayetteville road. Gen. PRICE is on Pineville road, and will probably be driven into Arkansas.

The time has now arrived when Arkansas must rally to the defence of her border! There are arms at Fayetteville for one thousand men. Urge forward all companies that may be forming. I have the honor to be, with respect,

F. C. ARMSTRONG,
Adjutant-General Division.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

A Flag of Truce from Norfolk, but no News of the Expedition.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION ON FOOT.

A Rebel Schooner Burned on the Rappahannock River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 8, 1861, VIA BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 9.

A flag of truce passed between the flag-ship and Norfolk to-day. The rebel officer communicated no intelligence from the expedition, which is considered a favorable indication. Com. GOLDSBOROUGH expects to receive news direct to-morrow, by a dispatch boat.

Orders have been received by naval officers, to report to the Commanding General of the expedition, the troops for which are congregating at Annapolis.

Steps are about to be taken preliminary to an exchange of prisoners.

A scouting party from Newport's News last night took a prisoner just from Yorktown.

The decision of the Government is that Hatteras must be held, and another regiment, in place of the Indianians, will be sent there.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 8, *via* BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 9.

A flag of truce was sent to Norfolk yesterday, but brought back no passengers, and no news whatever of the fleet.

Yesterday the United States gunboat *Rescue* went up the Rappahannock as far as Urbana Creek. Off the mouth of the creek she captured a large schooner, from which she took off all her stores and movable property, and burned her to the water's edge.

The *Rescue* was fired upon by a masked battery on shore. The fire was returned, and the rebels were completely shelled out. The Commander of the *Rescue* occupied the entire day shelling every spot where were indications of the presence of rebel troops. Subsequently a small boat was seen crossing the river with three men. The *Rescue's* boat was sent in pursuit, and captured the boat and two of the men, but the third managed to escape by jumping out and wading to the shore with a bag of letters.

The *Rescue* and *Cambridge* would return to the Rappahannock River to-day and shell the woods where a rebel force is supposed to be.

OBJECTS OF THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 7, 1861.

Seeing that we are to have the question settled practically so soon, it may be useless to speculate concerning the objects to be accomplished by the Expedition; yet it may not be out of place to remark, that its organization points more directly to the probability that the purpose is to occupy one or more harbors on the Southern coast, that may be entered by foreign ships, for the purpose of taking away what cotton English, French and other agents can buy, than to extensive military operations, though it has doubtless been left to the discretion of Gen. SHERMAN whether he shall strike directly at Charleston, or Savannah, or other places. An army of invasion would scarcely have been confined to 14,000 new troops, with only one light battery, and other appointments of a similar character. While that force will be able to hold one or more harbors say Bull's Bay and Beaufort, S. C., it would scarcely be regarded as sufficient for extensive operations against other points, and to hold the base besides We may suppose, therefore, that the object is to set tle the cotton question, and decide the attitude o England and France by opening ports for the shipment of what cotton they may be able to purchase If the South don't choose to sell under such circumstances, (though Mr. Secretary MEMMINGER advises holders of cotton to sell to anybody and everybody,) that is not our matter. We might naturally infer that in case of such refusal, England and France would see on which side their bread was buttered, refuse longer to be coerced into affording the rebellion further aid and comfort, and at once perceive that the crushing of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union was the only practicable method of solving the cotton question, even if there was no higher motive for such a course on their part. In attributing to the expedition objects like these, we clothe it with additional interest from what it would have merely as a feat of arms.

CRUISE OF THE BELVIDERE.

The Baltimore *American* has the following account of the experiences of the transport *Belvidere*, from a gentleman who was on board:

"On Friday we took another gale, which lasted until Saturday night, and a terrible gale it was. Never do I again wish to witness such a sight. It was, indeed, awfully grand. We rode it out finely all day Friday, shipping a good deal of sea, and at noon speaking the flag-ship. At 4 o'clock we passed the steam-frigate *Wabash*; the gale increasing, darkness came at last, bringing us still heavier weather; the ocean rose mountains high, the rain fell in torrents, the lightning flashed, and the grand old ocean looked like one vast field of fire, each wave seeming anxious to swallow us up in its wild fury. We were now strayed away from the fleet and alone battling with the storm.

We shipped a heavy sea which stove all the bows in forward and started the top deck. Immediately our first mate, Mr. CATOR, the carpenter and two men belonging to the Forty-eighth Regiment, New-York, started for that point. They had hardly got to work repairing the damage done when we shipped another sea, throwing them into a heap, Mr. CAVOR saving his life by catching hold of the pump handle; the rest catching hold of him and such things as would make them secure until the immense body of water had rushed out as it came in. They arose from their perilous condition drenched through and in total darkness. Their lantern having been swept away, another light was secured, and with a will not to be daunted they went to work.

But their attention was soon called to other and more important points. We shipped another sea that stove in the port gangway doors, another stove in the starboard gangway doors, leaving a breach through which the sea dashed at every roll of our ship, which was now laboring badly. Every man was at his post. The New-York boys showed any amount of courage, and the boys from Maine and New-Hampshire showed, by their exertions, that they too were on hand, and ready for duty in the hour of danger. The doors were again put up as well as they could be, and braces placed against them.

Great credit is due the men of Company C, Forty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, they being placed at these braces and other perilous points, and the next morning the noble fellows were at their posts, wet through and cold, but still anxious to do all they could. Some of them have lost their overcoats and blankets, they having used them to stop up holes and thus keep the water from constantly dashing in upon the horses. Next the extra tiller broke—a solid piece of wrought iron three inches square—then the engineer reported the machinery out of order; next the rudder chain broke, leaving us in the trough of the sea, and we were now really in a pitiable condition.

Our brave captain, however, was not at loss; he soon got up the main spanker, which worked finely, keeping the ship before the wind; the chain was reeved and temporarily upraised, and with sponsons full of water, machinery out of order, portions of the bulwarks stove in and carried away, and a number of other disadvantages of lesser magnitude, we got along as best we could before the wind, making for Cape Hatteras, which we made on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. We signaled for a pilot, and a tug started but could not get out of the inlet, owing to low water. Seeing this, we again got under way and sailed for Old Point, which we made without further accident at 11:30 A. M., Monday, the 4th inst. We had on board seventy-three men, eighty-two horses, forage and water.

The men are all well and are anxious to join the several regiments to which they belong. This they will do in a few days, having only to wait for the ship to be repaired, when they will proceed on the voyage.

The following is a list of officers and men on board belonging to the expedition:

Lieut. W. H. DUNBAR, commanding.

Lieut. T. L. HATFIELD, Company C, Forty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers.

J. S. HOUGHTON, Assistant Surgeon Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteers.

Quartermaster-Sergeant ROBBINS, Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteers.

Sergeant LAWRENCE, Company C, Forty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers.

Twenty-six privates, Company C, Forty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers.

Fourteen teamsters of Forty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers.

Thirteen teamsters of Third Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers.

Nine teamsters of Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteers.

Four teamsters of Forty-sixth Regiment New-York State Volunteers.

Five teamsters of Forty-seventh New-York State Volunteers.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Locality of Price and McCulloch Ascertained.

Their Forces between Thirty and Forty Thousand.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 9.

Major CLARK WRIGHT, who has just returned from an extensive scouting expedition, reports that the main body of the enemy are now stationed on the North fork of Crane Creek, about forty-five miles south of here. He thinks that this force is about twenty-five thousand strong. BEN MCCULLOCH is on Flat Creek with seven to eight thousand men, and there are numerous bands, ranging from one hundred to one thousand, scattered about the country. Gen. PRICE'S position is on Crane Creek and is favorable for defence. He has planted batteries on the cliffs overlooking the approaches to the place.

EXCITEMENT IN ST. LOUIS.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 7.

Last evening the lower part of the city was in a flurry of excitement growing out of the late supersession of Gen. FREMONT in the command of the army of the Mississippi. The German citizens seemed to be particularly exasperated at the removal, and certainly took no pains to conceal their sentiments on the subject. The lager beer saloons and other public resorts were thronged with indignant crowds, who huzzaed lustily for FREMONT, and gave frequent groans for FRANK BLAIR, whom they regarded as chiefly responsible for the recent change of commanders in the Western Department. Probably no man was ever more heartily condemned and vituperated than our Congressional Representative, Col. BLAIR, and by men, too, who have heretofore been only too proud to be reckoned amongst his most ardent friends and supporters.

The principal gathering of the irritated multitude appeared to be at "TONY'S" well known resort, on the corner of Elm and Fourth streets. The saloon and garden were filled to overflowing, and at about 9 o'clock the highest pitch of excitement was reached. We shall not undertake to describe the scene at this place. Everything was in the "most admired disorder," and Babel could scarcely have exhibited a worse confusion of tongues. The pavements were lined with people for perhaps a square up and down Fourth-street, assembled, many of them, out of curiosity to see what was going on. Cheer after cheer for FREMONT went up into the crisp air—sometimes singly, sometimes in "squads," and often in grand choruses by "battalions." These were mingled with all kinds of obstreperous conversation, interspersed with running comments upon the "Pathfinder's" services, sacrifices and injuries, and with the bitterest denunciations of the course of Col. BLAIR. A report was circulated that the latter had arrived in the city from Washington, and as it spread from mouth to ear, mysterious whispers were heard as to paying that officer the honor of a calathumpian serenade at his residence. It is said that a large and well-selected stock of ancient kettles, dilapidated stove-pipes, rejected pails, antiquated tin-pans and other musical instruments of that description was collected, and performers were not wanting. In vain it was stated that Col. BLAIR was not in town; that the report in a German paper to the effect that he had arrived was "premature;" and that were FREMONT here he would be far from counseling any such proceeding as that talked of. Such arguments did not seem to entirely cool the effervescing indignation.

Meantime, upon application, Col. CURTIS, in command at Benton Barracks, sent into town a troop of cavalry of about eighty horse. These were stationed at the points where the crowds were thickest, merely to prevent any violent breach of the peace. Capt. LEE, of the Police, also very promptly detailed a force of some thirty of his men in and around "TONK'S." No occasion, however, arose for the exercise of any harsh measures either by the military or civil power, and beyond the arrest of half-a-dozen or so of the noisiest, "nothing occurred to mar the festivities of the occasion." When we left the scene, at 11½ o'clock, the excitement had pretty much subsided, and most of the assemblage had dispersed in comparative quietness.

AN IMPORTANT RUMOR.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Nov. 7, says:

"We may notice a rumor which gained extensive circulation yesterday evening throughout the city, to the effect that orders had gone forward for a countermarch of the whole Southwestern army, and that upon its arrival in this city it would go into Winter quarters. We have such information as leads us to the belief that the design of pursuing the rebels into Arkansas has been abandoned by the War Department, for the alleged reason that a campaign in that distant and barren locality during the Winter months is impracticable; but we are also certain that so long as there is a chance of giving the rebels a drubbing with or near the borders of our State, our army will be continued in the Southwest. The news this morning indicates that that chance is not at all improbable or remote. There will be no retrograde movement yet awile; and if one is ordered, the cities of Springfield, Rolla, Jefferson City and Lexington will not be left defenceless.

UNION FORCES AT PLATTE CITY, MISSOURI.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Nov. 1.

Maj. P. A. JOSEPHS, of the six months' men called out by Gov. GAMBLE, entered Platte City, Mo., on Wednesday night, with one hundred and fifty men.

On Thursday night the camp recently held by the rebel desperado, SI. GORDON, was captured; five horses, several wagons, twelve guns, and all the camp equipage were taken. On returning to Platte City a double picket was put out, one of the pickets left there having been shot, and badly, though not fatally, wounded.

Two cannon were placed in position by Maj. JOSEPHS, and five shots were fired in the direction of the supposed enemy. It is not known that any of the rebels were killed.

The name of the wounded man is D. H. DAVID, a Corporal.

GORDON has not been found. All was quiet yesterday at Platte City.

The bodies of the two Kansas men, one of them named HARRIS, who were captured at the Ferry about two weeks ago, were lately found at the Platte River Bridge. They had been horribly mutilated and thrown into the river.

THE MISSOURI ACCOUNTS.

Responses from various Parties implicated by the Congressional Investigating Committee.

THE SILVER SERVICE.

To the Editors of the Missouri Democrat:

You published this morning a communication (taken from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*) with the following heading: "Another Important Document—The Congressional Investigating Committee and their Authority."

The following extract from that communication I desire to notice:

"The first act of fraud was the presentation to Mrs. Brig.-Gen. MCKINSTRY, on the 20th of September, of a complete set of silver service of the Jenny Lind pattern, which service cost $3,000 and upward, and being the finest ever made in the West, took the premium at the State Agricultural Fair held in St. Louis. This service was presented by parties exclusively interested in Government contracts, among whom were Maj. Selover, Leonidas Haskell, John M. Krum, H. L. Beard, of California, and others. Gen. MCKINSTRY was Quartermaster-General of the Western Department, by appointment of Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, and as such Quartermaster-General controlled the horse and mule contracts, building of barracks, and all supplies and purchases appertaining to that Department. The Committee, in their report, say: 'The frauds in contracts in the Quartermaster's Department are numerous and have been clearly proven, and extended through all branches of his control and supervision.'"

The paragraph in which my name is mentioned above, so far as relates to me, is an unmitigated falsehood. I never applied for any Government contract, and have never been interested in one, either directly or indirectly. And as to the presentation of a service of silver plate to Mrs. MCKINSTRY, I never had anything to do with it, and in fact never heard that such an occurrence took place until I read it this morning, in the publication mentioned above.

I have no acquaintance with Messrs. HASKELL and BEARD, and never, to my knowledge, saw either of them. I have a slight acquaintance with Maj. SELOVER, but never exchanged a dozen words with him in my life.

JOHN M. KRUM.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861.

THE PALATIAL MANSION OF MRS. COL. BRANT.

"The fourth act of fraud is the house-rent, first in the palatial mansion of Mrs. Col. BRANT, cousin of Mrs. JESSIE FREMONT, rented to Gen. FREMONT for headquarters of Major-General, his private Secretary and Chief of Staff, at the rate of $6,000 per annum."—*Report of Investigating Committee.*

The Committee have omitted some names and some facts belonging to the headquarters on Chouteau-avenue, which I will supply to them now, and should most willingly have done so before had I been applied to.

The house was offered and used at first as a family residence. When Gen. FREMONT found the unceasing demands on his time required work to be carried on by night as well as day, it was necessary, in order to economize time, to have some of the offices under the same roof. The two lower stories are fire-proof, and are occupied as follows:

Basement.—Room to left, four desks and tables, used by Col. Fiala, Lieut. J. W. Savage, Mr. Gillin, ——— Gamp, Mullenhardt.

Room to right, five desks and tables, used by E. M. Davis, A. Q. M.; M. A. Buchanan, clerk; Mr. Dudly, clerk; Col. J. C. Woods, George Maguire, clerk; Mr. Bray, B. R. Plumley.

Second room to left, one desk, used by Major DORSHEIMER.

Second room to right, telegraph office, eight desks, operators or clerks at each; the operators also have this for a sleeping-room.

Hall.—One long desk for use of officers visiting headquarters, to write upon.

First Floor—One room to left, four desks, Col. EATON, Military Secretary; Mr. EDWARD WHITE, Mr. PHELAN.

Second room to left, two tables, Gen. ASBOTH and clerks, Col. ALBERT and clerks.

Large room to right, one long table for maps and charts, one long table for arranging papers, two tables for secretaries. This room is occupied by Gen. FREMONT as his office.

On the two upper floors are the quarters of Gen. FREMONT, Gen. ASBOTH, Col. WOODS, Capt. DAVIS, Capt. HOWARD.

One room is used for quartermaster's stores, and kept guarded.

There is also stabling on the lot for eight horses, and accommodation for the necessary persons having care of these and of the house.

I have confined myself to giving only the names of persons officially occupying the house. Of their duties I will only say that the daily average of persons coming to headquarters was certainly not under one hundred and fifty, many times from two to five hundred, Sundays excepted.

There are other points and other facts in connection with these headquarters which are not necessary to intrude on the public, but which would reflect no discredit on either the owner or the occupants. What is told is enough to disprova the statement of the Committee, that it was rented for the use of three persons. The lease was made between the Quartermaster and myself, and based on the army regulations governing such lease.

THOS. KENNEDY,
Agent and Attorney for MRS. S. B. BRANT.

ABOUT THE BENTON BARRACKS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 6, 1861.

Editors Missouri Democrat:

There appears in the columns of the *Democrat* this morning, under the head of "Important Document" a series of misstatements and lies in relation to the Benton Barracks, and the building of the same, which it is my purpose to examine in a detailed report upon said barracks. I therefore ask that public opinion may be suspended in relation thereto until said report can be prepared, from bills and vouchers now in my possession.

Respectfully yours,

A. B. OGDEN,
Architect and Superintendent Benton Barracks.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6, 1861.

Editors Missouri Democrat:

Allow me to correct some misstatements contained in the report of the Congressional Committee, republished in your paper of yesterday, from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

The report states, under the heading of "The Third Act of Fraud:" "Under Major H.'s superintendence, five (of the forts) were built directly for the Government, without any intervening contractor." This Major H. must be myself, since these five specified forts were built under my superintendence. "The wages of the laborers were 60c. each per day, and the cost of each fortification not to exceed $10,000." *Two lies* in one breath. The laborers received 75c. each per day, and 90c. each per night; one-fifth of these wages has been paid, four-fifths are still unpaid, and the laborers are suffering in consequence of their well-earned pay being withheld from them; and there was *no amount whatever* specified as to what the cost should not exceed.

"On the 25th September, when Gen. FREMONT *knew* that the forts completed cost $10,000 each," &c.

Two other lies again in one sentence. On the 25th of September the forts were *not completed*, and Gen. FREMONT did *not know* the cost, which he does not know even *at present*, and could not know it, as no accounts had been sent in, or have yet been delivered.

I also beg leave to state, that it is impossible that this report could have emanated from the Congressional Committee, since I testified to the Committee, during their stay here, in regard to all *facts* connected with the building of the forts, and the above assertions are all in open contradiction to the statements made by myself before the Committee.

FRANZ KRAPPNER,
Major Commanding Engineer Corps.

TENT PINS, CAMP KETTLES AND CAVALRY SADDLES.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861.

Editors Missouri Democrat:

In your morning issue of this date, I find the following charges, *purporting* to come from the "Congressional Investigating Committee," lately in session in this city, as follows:

"Another fraud was in the contracting with E. W. FOX, for the manufacture of picket pins at 45 cents each, when THOMAS HOOD, a blacksmith, bid for the same at 25 cents per pin—the number to be made, 50,000 pins. Also to FOX and others, camp kettles at 35 cents, when there were bids at 20 cents; nails, axes, spikes, &c., at similar rates. Saddles that were rejected by the Quartermaster, were purchased by FOX at low figures, and sold to MCKINSTRY at increased rates."

To the first charge, in relation to "picket-pins," it is false. I never had a *contract* with the Government for picket-pins.

Since July 1, 1861, the firm of CHILD, PRATT & FOX have furnished the Government with 8,000 picket-pins, for which they never had a *contract*. They ordered them made on their own account, for which they paid cash, taking the chances of sale.

Charge Second—In relation to camp-kettles.—It is also false. I have never had a *contract* for the supply of camp-kettles.

Since the 5th day of August last the firm of CHILD, PRATT & FOX have sold the Quartermaster's Department camp kettles, without any *contract* whatsoever, having *ordered* the same made, and also taking the chances of sale.

Charge Third—In relation to axes, nails, spikes, &c.—I have to reply that all those articles which the firm of CHILD, PRATT & FOX have supplied the Government have been sold on orders received from the Quartermaster's Department, *from day to day*, and all have been of the *very best quality*, and have been invoiced to the Government at our usual rates, without any contract whatsoever.

Charge Fourth—In relation to saddles.—It is an infamous and unqualified lie. I have never purchased any saddles rejected by MCKINSTRY, or any other officer of the Government. Nor neither have I, or the firm of which I am a member, furnished any saddles to the Government that have been rejected or condemned. I am, very respectfully,

E. W. FOX.

WAS GEN. M'KINSTRY APPOINTED QUARTERMASTER BY GEN. FREMONT?

To the Cincinnati Enquirer;

Your Washington correspondent of the 2d inst., in giving a *pretended* abstract account of "The Congressional Investigating Committee's Report," etc., of this city—inflicts upon its readers many most grievous errors. If your correspondent cannot obtain more reliable information to communicate to your paper, it would save your money and your paper's reputation *to keep him at home.*

I will now merely call your notice to one egregious blunder among many in the same article, viz.: "Gen. MCKINSTRY was Quartermaster-General of the Western Department by appointment of Major-Gen. J. C. FREMONT, and as such Quartermaster-General, controlled the horse and mule contracts," &c.

This is all a *base* fabrication. Gen. FREMONT had nothing to do about the appointment of Gen. MCKINSTRY, Quartermaster, and no control over his actions at this place, for MCKINSTRY had been quartered here for a long time before Gen. FREMONT was sent here, and any person, with the least *spark* of knowledge in relation to the different departments under our National Government, would have known better than to have communicated what he did. The *Enquirer*, in justice to Gen. FREMONT, ought to publish this.

ST. LOUIS.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 9.

Returns have been received from three-fourths of the State. The Legislature stands, as far as heard from, about 65 Union, and secession not one. The Senators elected are Union, 10; secession, none. Seven secession Senators, who are principally boarding at Fort Lafayette, hold over.

The Union men have already secured, with three holding over, a clear working majority.

The majority for BRADFORD, for Governor, will not be less than 32,000.

The vote is the largest in all the counties ever cast in the State.

IMPORTANT FROM THE KANAWHA.

The Fighting Between Gen. Rosecrans and Floyd.

The Rebels Driven from all their Positions but One.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 7.

The steamers *Dunleith* and *Leonora*, from the Kanawha River, arrived at our wharf last evening, bringing two or three hundred sick and disabled soldiers, whose names will be found elsewhere, and some later intelligence from Gen. ROSECRANS' army than has yet been made public.

The statement made a day or two ago, that Gen. BENHAM'S Brigade had been thrown on the west side of the Kanawha and New rivers, Friday night, was premature. This brigade, it will be remembered, was encamped at Hawk's Nest, on New River, about six miles above Gauley Bridge. After the cannonading Friday, it moved down and crossed the bridge to the east bank of the Kanawha. Some scouts, however, were thrown across to the opposite side, and this gave rise to the belief that the whole brigade had moved over. These scouts or pickets were posted along the river from the falls, two miles below the bridge, to the mouth of Loup Creek, the head of navigation, and six or eight miles further down, where Gen. BENHAM'S Brigade temporarily pitched their tents.

The *Leonora* left this point at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning. Before her departure, her commander was notified that he could not leave at the appointed time, as it might be necessary to ferry the brigade over the stream in case our pickets were driven in by the enemy. The timely arrival of the *Silver Lake*, however, rendered this detention unnecessary. After the *Leonora* had started, a movement was observable in Gen. BENHAM'S camp, which looked like a preparation to leave, and no doubt is entertained that it crossed the river Tuesday.

The rebels are believed to be posted in strong force at a point back of the hills about four miles below Gauley Bridge. Their numbers are variously estimated at from ten to thirty thousand. The former figure is most probably nearer the truth. It is feared by some, however, that they have a large body of men back of the road, or gap, through which BENHAM will have to march to attack FLOYD in the rear, and that if this contemplated movement is made, Gen. BENHAM himself will be attacked in the rear, or, in other words, fall into the very trap that he has set. These fears are, no doubt, groundless. Our leaders, of course, possess enough military sagacity to provide for any such emergency.

A battery of ten Parrott guns has been planted at what is called the Narrows, just below the Falls. This will prevent any rebel fortifications from being erected on the hills across the river within four or five miles. The rebel battery masked on Cotton Hill, nearly opposite Gauley Bridge, which sunk the ferry-boat on Friday, has not been heard of since. It is not thought to be disabled, but is believed to be only awaiting a favorable opportunity to open again. It cannot do much execution, however, as our troops have planted a battery of rifled guns nearly opposite it, and one which will be abundantly able to give as good as is sent.

Heavy skirmishing was kept up all day Saturday along New River, with little injury to our side, but the firing has been less frequent since. The rebels are probably saving their ammunition.

Every evening at dress parade, rebel scouts can be seen skulking along on the hilltops, listening to our bands and endeavoring to form an estimate of our forces, which these displays enable them to do with tolerable good accuracy. Our boys amuse themselves by trying to pick them off with their Enfield rifles, but the rascals generally manage to keep out of range.

Further intelligence from Gen. BENHAM'S column will be looked for with interest.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Nov. 7.

Three or four soldiers from Col. TYLER'S command, stationed at Charleston, Kanawha, arrived yesterday morning on the steamer *Eagle*, having in charge the following prisoners: Wm. Grinstead, John E. Lewis, James E. Middleton, Moses Norton, John McConahey, P. S. Fleshman, John Stockdon, A. G. Walker, Milton Snyder, E. Rook, Chas. Hedrick and R. W. Grogan.

These men are among the wealthiest citizens of Kanawha, and are as clever a set of gentlemen as Secessionists can be. There is nothing the matter with them except they are Secessionists. Some of them had run off, but returned to their homes. They are held as hostages for the return of Union men who have been seized from time to time by marauding bands.

The soldiers having the prisoners in charge left Charleston on Sunday night. Gen. ROSECRANS had just telegraphed Col. TYLER that he had driven the enemy from all his positions, except Cotton Hill, and ordering the Colonel to bring up his artillery to assist in dislodging them from that point. Col. TYLER had started to execute the order.

The soldiers say that the worst rebels about Charleston are the women, who are often positively savage in their treatment of the soldiers.

THE TROOPS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

INTERESTING STATEMENT FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WESTERN VA., TOMPKINS' FARM, Oct. 29, 1861.

His Excellency W. Dennison, Governor of Ohio:

SIR: The sympathies of the people of Ohio and Indiana have been deeply excited by accounts of the destitution and suffering of our troops in this Department. Moved by these sympathies, they have been making laudable exertions to procure the means of supplying our wants and alleviating our distress. Not only so, they have appointed committees to trace through popular rumor and exaggeration the true causes of our difficulty. Observing that committees have been appointed for that purpose by the citizens of the State, I have thought proper to address you a note which may assist them in their labors and possibly aid them in giving proper direction to the charities tendered to the suffering defenders of the Republic. As to the causes of want of clothing, they are chiefly due: first, to the fact that no troops have been sent to this Department who have not been called suddenly here to meet pressing emergencies, before they had been fully equipped. Second, after arriving here they have been compelled to scatter over a mountainous and comparatively wilderness country, having a frontier of near three hundred miles, and a breadth of over one hundred and fifty miles, intersected by a few narrow roads, and inhabited by a timid or lukewarm population, alternately domineered over by secession violence or ruled by disaffection.

Over these narrow mountainous roads our troops have been obliged to march from one point to another as they were threatened, carrying only the most absolute necessaries, in order not to endanger their safety by cumbrous wagon trains.

The clothing that began to arrive from the East early in

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have agreeable evidences of a new life in the publishing trade. Mighty presses, that for many months have lain idle in silent vaults, have shaken off the enforced torpor, and are now whirling their long arms with renewed vigor, like giants refreshed by slumber. The HARPERS, who seem to make a special pet of Africa, favor us with *The Okovanger River*, the adventures in Southwestern Africa of CHARLES JOHN ANDERSSON. Necessarily there is a certain sameness about all African adventure; DU CHAILLU introduced a new feature in his story in the way of the gorilla; but he was a fortunate and exceptional mortal. Every one cannot light on a new species of ape. Like his predecessors, Mr. ANDERSSON breakfasted on an elephant cutlet, anon he supped from stewed lion. And about this latter meal the halo of a poetical justice hovers. Even the sentimentalist who enters a sad protest against slaughter, cannot think it wrong to eat the animal that would feel no hesitation, be troubled by no delicate scruples as to eating you. In thus heaping live coals upon the juicy steaks of his enemies, Mr. ANDERSSON must have enjoyed a species of savage Sardanapalism that can only occur to a man once or twice in a lifetime, and then in Africa.

—In addition to the book of African travel, mentioned above, the HARPERS publish *The Last Travels of Ida Pfeifer*. The volume is prefaced by a brief biography of the author. A glory of practical romance invests the life of this extraordinary woman which would cause anything emanating from her pen to be read with avidity, even had it no intrinsic interest. To many minds the bare fact of a lady's traveling around the world with fewer band-boxes than an average specimen of the sex would think necessary to carry in going from Dover to Calais, will unseal a never-failing fountain of wonder. In youth, we are told, that Mme. PFEIFER inclined to jacket and trowsers, wearing them until well in her teens, and weeping bitterly when compelled by the exigencies of society to assume the customary female dress. These early proclivities, with the love of adventure which developed itself in later years, together with the stoutheartedness and firm self-reliance ever her prominent characteristics, lead us to imagine that nature occasionally makes a strange mistake in bestowing sexship. The *Last Travels* of this remarkable woman embrace observations in several countries, though mainly devoted to a sketch of life in Madagascar. The work will be read with interest, the more that the author has gone on that long last travel from which there is no return, and of whose veiled paths no traveler has left us a record.

—*The Cloister and the Hearth.*—CHARLES READE'S new novel is published by RUDD & CARLETON. To have called it a two-thirds new novel we should perhaps have better preserved truth. Two or three years since Mr. READE wrote a capital little story, which was published under the title of *The Good Fight*. To this he has given length, breadth and additional color, changed the *denouement*, and the result is one of the most charming romances of the day. The story is one of the Middle Ages. Opening in a little town in Holland, it expands in other parts of Europe and culminates in Italy. Throughout its progress we have the quaintest hints of mediæval men and matters, and the pleasantest bits of description possible. Those familiar with the previous works of the author will not need to be told that he never does anything hurriedly. By careful and industrious research he prepares himself for his work before commencing it. Like a skillful painter he has all his materials at hand before touching his canvas. In this instance, by a masterly movement of mental retrogression, he seems to have moved his soul out of the present, forgotten the future, and wrapped himself in the past. He has given us a panorama of the Middle Ages, a picture glowing with life and truth. A striking instance of his fidelity is to be found in the minute description he gives of the siege of a town, in that unhappy day when cannon were not and mortars were unknown. It is so faithful to chronicles, that even microscopical examination can scarcely discover a flaw in it. We can but regret, however, that the author is not content to rely for effect upon his own freshness and originality, employing this in a legitimate way, without seeming to be constantly racking his invention to plan surprises for his readers, or flashing sentences which he means to be striking, before their vision in astonishing capitals. He seems to have a peculiar penchant for drawing one into mental ambuscades, throwing out feint movements, and then suddenly flanking you by some demonstration in an entirely opposite direction, forgetting that we are on our guard after one or two surprises, and come to view these little skirmishes with suspicion. But rather than be deprived of the soul of inspiration which looks through the thin mark of mannerism, and refuses to be veiled, we would endure any amount of affectation which READE might think proper to assume. The book is very well presented by the publishers, in both paper and muslin.

—In *Eugenie Grandet*, also published by RUDD & CARLETON, we have a novel sparkling with all the brilliancy of BALZAC, but singularly free from the viciousness of his school. BALZAC either intended to produce one unobjectionable work when he wrote it, or else forgot to spice it with immorality. For charity's sake, we will suppose that his pen, in this instance, was intentionally pure, rather than accidentally. But whatever other faults BALZAC may have, he is never stupid, and for this one virtue much will be forgiven an author. In drawing his characters, he is never clumsy; those in *Eugenie Grandet* are especially well limned. The miser is capital; his very shoes are economical in their creakings, and the itching of his palms is made conspicuous even when he opens them in a spasm of attempted generosity. The ruling passion strong in death is well portrayed when he clutches greedily at the gold crucifix the pious priest is extending to him on his death-bed, coveting it not that it is the symbol of peace, but because it represents to his fading vision a solid bar of gold. The translation is marred by frequent inelegancies, but to do murder on the language they render is over the translator's privilege. They sweat sentences somewhat as dishonest brokers do sovereigns, and clip ideas like coins. In their unskillful hands it is probable that ELIJAH would have been brought to grief.

—TICKNOR and FIELDS are not folding their arms just now. They are folding the multitudinous pages of several new books instead. First and foremost, we have from their hands *Cecil Dreeme*. It is an Oriental adage that no man should be praised until he is dead. In very many instances we adopt and practice this proverb in our own country. Thus, in the case of the gallant WINTHROP, whose sad fate all our readers will remember, the same MSS. which, since his death, publishers have seized upon with avidity, were persistently rejected by them during his life. It is surely buying a literary reputation somewhat dearly to purchase it with one's blood. In reading *Cecil Dreeme*, we are moved to inquire why its merit was not sooner appreciated. It is a dreamy, poetical story, marked by scholarly taste, a rare delicacy of thought, and convincing close studies of men and character. And it is said that the characters, as well as the localities, are real, and may be readily recognized by those familiar with this City, where the action is laid. Part of the author's own story is said to be told in *Cecil Dreeme*. The book has made what is called a "hit," and is selling rapidly. Undoubtedly many better novels have been written, but thousands infinitely worse find publishers daily. This latter fact moves us to inquire why it did not sooner find a publisher. Or is it actually necessary for an author to purchase prestige with his life? If so it is little wonder that a bitter feud has in all ages existed between those who make books and those who sell them. Was it not SHELLEY who said that he forgave NAPOLEON all his crimes because he once shot a publisher?

With commendable benevolence TICKNOR & FIELDS publish *The Record of An Obscure Young Man*. There are so many obscure heroes in the world—to say nothing of mere men—that it is rather pleasant to see one picked from out the dark waters and brought to the light of day. One human flower at least will no longer be compelled to blush unseen and in solitude—the blushing honors will be shared with friends.

From the same publishers we have the first volume of *Tales of a Grandfather*, in the same beautiful form that has made their *Household Edition of Waverley* a "household word" with all who recognize beauty in books.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia, with excellent appreciation of the popular craving, publish a fine edition of *The Armies of Europe*; as the title page says, "by GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Major-General U. S. Army." Here, however, the title-page is in error. The work was written by GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, a Captain of Cavalry, one of the Military Commissioners sent by our Government to Europe during the Crimean war, and the youngest member of the Board. The masterly manner in which the young soldier accomplished his work of analyzation will now be recognized by the public for the first time. His report originally appeared as a Government document, and fell into few hands other than those connected with the army. At the time of its publication a profound peace reigned in our country, and war was regarded merely as a remote possibility—not at all as a probability. We have changed all that now. Drums rattle and beat through the length of the land, and cannon balls plow furrows in the fields where a few months since the plow was driven. The young Captain of Cavalry is now, by the force of circumstances and of merit, a Major-General, and to his hands the destinies of our nation are in great measure intrusted. And his book, which, when first published, was regarded as one of limited interest, and found but few readers, will now be recognized as a popular necessity and find its way into the hands of the multitude.

It would of course be idle for any other than a thorough military man to even attempt to speak critically of the book, as many of the movements and evolutions of which it treats, are somewhat beyond a civilian's comprehension. But many portions of the work we have read with deep interest and a renewed and doubled faith in the competency of the author to fill the duties of the responsible position to which he has been so suddenly called. To the accomplishment of the mission upon which he was sent abroad by Government, the young officer seems to have brought a patience and industry of research truly wonderful;—in analyzing the condition of the armies of Europe, he spared no labor that could produce a satisfactory result. The peculiarities of each system were carefully explored, each branch and arm of the different services received faithful and minute examination. Many of the European military regulations will instantly suggest themselves to the reader as worthy of adoption in our own army. One custom in particular—we think it is in the Austrian service that it obtains—struck us as especially commendable. For brave and meritorious conduct in the field an order or decoration is bestowed on the soldier. This medal draws a certain pension, and at the soldier's death passes into the possession of the widow, and still draws pay. In this case the soldier has something tangible to fight for, and an assurance that, in event of his death, his bravery will have earned a certain support for his family. The reader who has had his confidence in the ability of Gen. MCCLELLAN shaken by the suggestions of those impatient spirits who would have a world conquered in an hour, will have it reassured in finding that the General is actively putting in practice the maxims which observations abroad suggested to the young cavalry Captain. In summing up the lessons taught by the Crimean campaign, he tells us that mere individual courage cannot suffice to make an army efficient; that it must be rendered manageable by discipline, and directed by that consummate and mechanical military skill which can only be acquired by a course of education instituted for the special purpose, and by long habit. The truth of this remark we have proved by our own dearly-bought experience. In the new system of things inaugurated in the vicinity of Washington by the vigorous efforts of the young commander, we have an assurance that in another engagement the enemy will at least be obliged to face soldiers, instead of putting to rout an armed mob.

—A rather remarkable pamphlet, *The Rejected Stone; Or, Insurrection vs. Resurrection*, is published by WALKER, WISE & Co., of Boston. It purports to be written by a native of Virginia, though the theory of emancipation inculcated would lead one to believe it was written by a native of some more Northern State. It is an earnest and eloquent appeal, and however the reader may differ from the sentiments put forth, none will deny the ability of the writer. We have for some time been looking for the appearance of pamphlets of a somewhat similar kind. In other countries, pamphleteering forms one of the most ready and potent means of inculcating principles and working reforms, though it has never been very extensively adopted in this. Governments tremble before these paper shells, with short fuses, which drop into the passions of a people. In the little work before us, we fancy that many will find a question put, a theory boldly broached, that has long trembled on their lips. Without entering into detail, we may instance one idea advanced by the author which will strike all as being particularly ingenious and commendably truthful. He claims that the South were not the first to revolt,—that it was a revolution that elected LINCOLN, and that the South are simply in rebellion against this revolution; that so long as we submitted to be dominated over they were content, but that when the uprising of November last hurled their idol from its throne, they, in their turn, revolted. The pamphlet will be read with interest.

—*An Official Report of the Niger Valley Exploring Party*, by M. R. DELANEY, Chief Commissioner to Africa, is published by THOMAS HAMILTON, of this City. Those who incline to think that the negro is an animal ranking immeasurably below the white man, and slightly below the gorilla, will be astonished at the terse and vigorous narrative and logical conclusions here presented by a colored man. We could find many interesting extracts in this report, had we room for them. As it is, we can only allude briefly to an idea that is presented in the report at length.

After giving statistics to show that the Niger Valley is better adapted to the raising of cotton than either India, America or Australia, the writer somewhat pertinently asks why, if the negro race—as slaves—can produce cotton as an *exotic* in foreign climes to enrich white men, they may not produce it as an *indigene* in their own native Africa to enrich themselves and sustain their race. It has often been said that to return our slaves to their own shores would be an act of cruelty, as they could not sustain themselves, and could only starve. Surely, negroes, if emancipated and sent to their own shores, would be amply able to support themselves by raising cotton. It is at no time very difficult of culture, and experience in the Southern States has already taught them the art. Why has it never suggested itself to Emancipationists that the negroes, with a fair chance in the Niger Valley, might soon pay for themselves in cotton? It seems somewhat probable just now that the best way the planter can rid himself of confiscatable property, will be to sell the slave his freedom, and take the negro's note to pay for himself at a future day in cotton.

—A very entertaining and instructive work, *The Cotton Kingdom*, by FREDERICK LAW OLMSTEAD, comes from the press of MASON BROTHERS. Mr. OLMSTEAD some years since journeyed leisurely through the Southern States, jotting down personal experiences and observations, and gathering statistics with diligent care. The result of his ramblings in Cottondom appeared in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, in a series of graphic and interesting letters, which our readers will undoubtedly remember. These letters, with some slight additions and alterations, constitute the two very handsome volumes before us. It is not too much praise to say that we recognize in them one of the most unprejudiced pictures of Southern life that has ever appeared. At a juncture when there was some little danger of the ears and eyes of England becoming stuffed with cotton, the publication of Mr. OLMSTEAD'S book in London by SAMPSON, LOW & SONS, simultaneously with its issue in this country, is especially timely.

—A compilation of *Patriotic and Heroic Eloquence*, arranged by WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE, is published by JAMES G. GREGORY. It is intended principally for use in schools, and it is undoubtedly a good idea in these days to imbue the youthful mind with patriotism and heroism. But, like most compilations of the kind, the book will interest the general reader as well as the student. Mr. WALLACE has collected his specimens, in prose and verse, from various sources, and has preserved many valuable efforts that without his care might have been permitted to perish. We observe that a couple of original poems are dedicated respectively, one to ROYAL PHELPS, Esq., and the Hon. HIRAM BARNEY.

—A very curious enterprise has been undertaken by PEMBERTON & BRADY, of this City. It is the republication of "The Newspapers of ye Olden Times." Before us we have copies of the *New-England Weekly Journal*, originally published Monday, April 8, 1728. The *fac-similes* are perfect. By some curious process they have managed to give to the paper the mold of antiquity. It is as yellow and stained and crumpled as though it had been really lying in some lumber chest since GEORGE was King. Our faith in old documents will be materially shaken by the excellence of the imitation here practised. Queer thoughts come up with these six by six sheets, "containing the most remarkable occurrences, Foreign & Domestick." We think of the interest with which our forefathers must have looked for the "foreign news," which, in the copy of the paper before us, is just five months old. We almost envy the lightness of their labors, only called upon to read a paper once a week, and then only obliged to digest about a cubic inch of editorial, news and advertisements. And we wonder what kind of a sensation advertisements where "likely negro women" are sandwiched between "choice new coffee" and "The Nature and Necessity of Repentance," as in "The Newspaper of the Olden Time" before us, would make if published at the present day in the vicinity of Faneuil Hall.

If we have not before called attention to the beautiful quarto illustrated Bibles published by LEAVITT & ALLEN, of this City, it certainly is not because their merit does not entitle them to mention, but simply through sheer forgetfulness. In paper and illustrations their edition will compare favorably with any that have ever emanated from the press of any country. The letter press is particularly clear and distinct, while the bindings are perfect triumphs of the typographic art. As ornaments for the centre-table or the pulpit these Bibles specially commend themselves; it is not necessary to dwell at length upon their usefulness.

JOS. DE BUELOW publishes the ninth part of his *Historical Sketches of Europe*. In this number the engravings are specially spirited and well worthy of preservation. The work will be completed in 24 monthly parts, each containing eight pages of print and four drawings, an engraved title-page, together with a list of contents, to accompany the last part. Mr. DE BUELOW surely offers a great deal for a little money.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

The Election Day—The Proclamation of Gen. Dix—Numerous Arrests of Rebel Sympathizers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861.

As usual on "election day," this morning of our State election was ushered in with a rain storm. But notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, the early attendance of voters at the polls indicated a day of activity and zeal among our citizens.

The secession ticket is put forth, not under the *peaceful* appellation hitherto adopted by that party; but under that of the "National Democratic Party," with a cut of CLAY and JACKSON uniting hands over the bust of WASHINGTON—a precious vignette for a rebel election ticket.

The voters of the First Maryland Regiment, and PURNELL'S Legion of Cavalry, have arrived in town from their camps to participate in the election..

The South, a secession paper published in this city, last evening attempted, by misrepresenting in an "extra" a conversation had between a Committee of gentlemen and Gen. DIX, to create the impression that the order for arrest contained in Gen. DIX'S proclamation was to be confined to those who had actually borne arms in hostility to the Government in the rebel army, and had returned to vote. To correct this impression of the case, and to state more explicitly the intention of his former proclamation, the following was, this morning, promulgated by Gen. DIX:

"PROCLAMATION OF GEN. DIX.

All persons are requested to point out to the Judges of Election, and to the Police, any individual attempting to vote, or who may be present at the poll, who may have been actually engaged in acts of hostility to the United States; or in actively *aiding and abetting* those in arms against the United States, and especially those who, *on the nineteenth of April*, and subsequent days, took part in *opposing the march of the United States troops*, or in *transmitting stores and supplies*, or *forwarding persons or communications* into States engaged in *rebellion*."

A copy of this *Proclamation* was posted at the poll of each Ward, and the various station-houses were, in consequence, at an early hour of the day, well filled with candidates for the especial consideration of Government.

Brig.-Gen. DURYEA has been actively engaged all the morning in personally visiting all the polls in the city to see that the voting was being conducted in a proper and peaceful manner, and also to enjoin strict adhesion to the letter and intentions of the *Proclamations* of Gen. DIX.

The vote in this city, at noon, stands about two to one in favor of the Union ticket.

The Union ticket in this city shows a majority of 14,287.

All day long prisoners could be seen in every direction, being escorted to the different station-houses of the city, upon various charges preferred against them, mostly of a treasonable character, and to such an extent were these arrests made that the Front-street Theatre was employed for their accommodation. In one station-house alone upwards of 100 prisoners were confined. Most of the prisoners were released to-night.

The Provost-Marshal has been at his office all day, beset by anxious friends of the prisoners. The highest praise is awarded to Marshal DORN for the efficient manner in which the peace of the city has been preserved. But little disturbance has occurred, and even this has been promptly and quietly quelled by the police, and it is unanimously conceded that a more quiet election has not taken place in Baltimore for many years. Marshal DORN accepts no remuneration for his services, and the peace of the city is wonderfully sustained under his supervision.

ARGUS.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

FROM KENTUCKY.

EAST TENNESSEE THE REBELS VULNERABLE POINT—KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE TO BE THE DECISIVE BATTLE GROUNDS—BUCKNER SHOULD BE OUTFLANKED—GARRETT DAVIS AND JOSHUA F. BELL—MAGOFFIN'S SECRET TREASON—WHAT THE LADIES ARE ACCOMPLISHING, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

Your occasional Washington correspondent is right in regarding the passage through Kentucky, and the possession of the East Tennessee Mountain and railroad lines, as the high-road to success. The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 17th ult., confirms this. It says East Tennessee is "the disaffected region," "the vulnerable point," where "aid and comfort is expected from the resident traitors; that if East Tennessee is confronted with a force of 50,000, the repetition of the disasters at Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain would formidably threaten us;" and that if their "only line of direct intercourse with Richmond, Va., can be interrupted, an important result will be effected, the most beneficial to the Lincoln Government of any strategic move made by it since the inception of the war."

Zollicoffer, or Lee, his reported successor, is being heavily reinforced, and is strengthening the rebel defences at the mountain passes.

Your Danville correspondent may not over-estimate the rebel force already in Kentucky. It may be this moment 83,000 or over. He truly says that the Secessionists are concentrating a mighty army for the subjugation of entire Kentucky, and that Kentucky, being the pivotal point where the decisive battle is likely to be fought, needs to-day a Union army of 150,000 or more. Leading secession sheets' outgivings should be heeded. Hardee, with his thousands of Choctaw "Yankee Scalpers," and A. S. JOHNSTON, are in the Confederate Government's "Central Division of Kentucky." They are bent on "chastising" us "into justice."

You are advised of the successes of Cols. Burbridge and McHenry in Butler, hard by Bowling Green. Their dash, however, was rash. They might have been surprised, worsted and cut to pieces by a superior force of the enemy. A counter movement of the invaders down the left bank of Green River towards Henderson, is not unlikely.

If our force in the Purchase can confine Polk in Columbus, and prevent his detaching any of his command to other points, and if Nelson and Thomas can occupy the enemy in the valley of the Big Sandy and about Cumberland Gap, and if we should march 50,000 from Henderson and 50,000 from Camp "Wild Cat," upon and beyond the left and right flanks of Johnston, Buckner and Hardee, and menace their front with 50,000, they might quickly evacuate Bowling Green and the counties of Warren, Barren, Hart, Greene and Edmondson, and remove the headquarters of their "Central Division" to Nashville or Chattanooga.

Garrett Davis has a letter from Paris (his home) in to-day's *Journal*. He says the Secessionists in his part of the State are anxiously and impatiently awaiting the advent of the Confederate troops, with their fellows who have gone to them, so that they may all unite and subjugate the Unionists of the State, with fire and sword; that clemency and forgiveness is not the right mode of dealing with these traitors; that, while mercy and oblivion are granted to their deluded followers, capital punishment and confiscation of property will have to be resorted to for the leaders. The same remarks are applicable to the Secessionists in and around Louisville.

Had Garrett Davis or Joshua F. Bell been Governor of Kentucky for the last year, you would see a far different state of affairs: Kentucky would not be in her present wretched fix. An intelligent Kentucky friend believes that, with either as Governor, she would now have 100,000 Union men in the field, and that Tennessee would have been redeemed months ere this. These statesmen, I understand, were, from the start, for coercion. If Kentucky's policy had been *uncompromisingly and unequivocally coercive*, at and from the outset, we should have had no Kentucky neutrality, her influence for good upon the upper and middle tier of Slave States would have been incalculably great, and the whole Union might have been restored months ago, with comparatively little or no cost of blood and treasure.

I trust Garrett Davis and Joshua F. Bell, or two Kentuckians of their stamp, will be sent to Washington on the 1st prox., as Kentucky's United States Senators. Joseph Holt and Nathaniel Wolfe are also suggested.

I still suspect Gov. Magoffin. I fear he may be secretly aiding and abetting those ultra Secessionists in Kentucky who, as Garrett Davis writes to Mr. Prentice, do not intend to submit to the thrice-pronounced judgment of the Kentucky people in favor of the Union, and are ceaselessly watching their opportunity to rise whenever the condition of things promises them general or local success. We must be on the constant lookout.

Union mass meetings, for recruiting purposes, are being held in Washington, Marion, Casey, Nelson, Pendleton and other Counties. Joshua F. Bell, Robert Mallory, Joshua F. Bullitt and John M. Harlan are arousing the people of the Blue Grass Region to a sense of the magnitude of their duties and their dangers.

The loyal ladies throughout this region are ahead of the gentlemen and putting them to shame. They are most zealously cooperating with the United States Sanitary Commissions for the camps of this Department. The Sanitary Commission in Louisville is composed of Drs. Bell, Flint and Hewitt, Rev. J. H. Heywood, Joshua F. Speed, Esq., and Hon. Joseph Holt. Louisville ladies are vieing with one another in supplying essentials for the sick soldiers and comforts and protection for the well. They, on Saturday, reported to Gen. Sherman, as a part of their first week's work, ready for distribution, 1,074 pairs of socks, 701 shirts, 370 pairs of drawers, 343 blankets, 51 bed comforts, 55 pillow-cases, 101 bags of buttons, thread and needles. They made up with their own hands all the shirts and drawers, and a large portion of the socks. They have a Moderator for each Ward. Mrs. Maria Preston Pope, Moderator for the Sixth Ward, is a sister of Ex-Hon. William Preston, now of Richmond, Va. This is one of countless instances of the severance of first Kentucky families by secession.

Gen. Richard A. Johnson, of Gen. McCook's advance, is a brother of the ex-Senator from Paducah, J. M. Johnson, an officer under Polk or Buckner. Charles S. Hanson, Lieutenant-Colonel of Sanders D. Bruce's regiment, is a brother of Roger N. Hanson, one of S. B. Buckner's biggest Colonels. B. F. Buckner, Col. Bruce's Major, is a near relative of his traitor namesake. PONTIAC.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Louisville *Courier*, published at the rebel camp in Bowling Green, Ky., has these items in its issue of Oct. 26:

"The Jeffersonvill (Va.) *Democrat* of the 19th ult. says that MARTIN L. CORNAN, bearer of dispatches from Jeffersonville to Prestonburgh, Ky., had arrived from Prestonburgh. He brought a dispatch from Col. FICKLIN, in command at Camp Smith, at Prestonburgh, stating that the camp was menaced on all sides by the Federal troops. Fifteen hundred troops were encamped at Prestonburgh, but only 400 were armed. Two hundred of those armed had been sent to attack 100 Federals at Hazle Green, which attack was to have been made on the 17th. A body of Union troops were coming up the Tug Fork of Sandy to attack Pikeville. Three hundred rebel cavalry had been sent to meet them. The rebels were expecting reenforcements from Virginia. Col. FICKLIN urges Col. MOORE, at Abingdon, to advance his command at once to Pikeville with all the arms and ammunition to be had, and make a strong call upon the authorities at Richmond for assistance. The rebel troops, Col. FICKLIN says, are in great danger of becoming demoralized. Col. FICKLIN feared that the Federals would cut off Prestonburgh from communication with Virginia.

BULLOCK, WALKER & ISLER have commenced the publication of a daily paper at Columbus, Kentucky, called the *Confederate News*. E. I. BULLOCK, late United States District Attorney for Kentucky, is the editor.

The *News* says a troop of Federal cavalry had visited Mayfield, Graves County, Kentucky, and arrested JOHN BAKER, late Senator in the Kentucky Legislature, and his son. Another son of BAKER'S escaped through a corn-field.

CHARLES H. WICKLIFFE is organizing a regiment of rebel troops between Clinton and Columbus.

The *Courier* says that Gen. ROUSSEAU'S army have mined the long trestle-work this side of Muldrow's Hill, and prepared to blast the tunnel there full of rocks at the approach of the rebel army! and the 'BUCKNER is fully aware of the [illegible] possesses as Winter quarters Louisville

Col. D. F. BUCKNER has arrived from Louisiana and Mississippi with seven hundred of the superior shotguns and rifles.

'SE DR RAY' KIRK has renewed his war correspondence with the *Courier*. His last letter is dated Centreville, Va., Oct. 17. The First Kentucky Regiment has been divouacked for some time near Mason's Hills, and had a brisk skirmish with the Federal pickets there recently. Gen. GEO. H. CRITTENDEN was present at the grand review of the rebel army of the Potomac, on the 17th ultimo.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Hopkinsville, late mail-contractor under the United States Government, has a contract to carry the rebel mails in Southern Kentucky. The Southern Confederacy, the *Courier* says, is rapidly extending its mail facilities to all portions of Southern Kentucky."

STORY OF AN EXCHANGED PRISONER.

From the Louisville Journal, Nov. 5.

We have had an interview with Mr. P. H. LIPPERT, of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Regiment, who was taken prisoner some months ago, about twenty miles from Centerville, Mo., while acting as a messenger bearing dispatches. He was arrested by rebel Missourians and placed under charge of Gen. HARDEE'S command in the southeastern part of the State, where he was exposed to great privations and sufferings. In company with twenty other Union prisoners he was lodged in a horse-thief jail at Bloomfield, for nearly a month. This place was an apartment 16 by 18 feet in dimensions, and 7 feet high, with two air-holes on two sides. In this cage the twenty were cooped during the hottest weather, without any effort being made to remove their excrement, which of course produced the foulest stench. Their food was dough and water, and even that in insufficient quantities, and they were never once taken into the fresh air, which produced great sickness. *While there three Union men were hung, and five shot, because they refused to take the oath.* These villainies were committed by Capt. WHITE and his Texan Rangers. From Bloomfield, Mr. LIPPERT was taken to New-Madrid for a few days, during which he received no food at all, and was nearly starved; thence he was transferred to Columbus, with seven prisoners from Cape Girardeau, and placed at work on the fortifications; and they were so engaged, being driven to the works in gangs, like slaves, at the time of the engagement between the batteries and the Union gunboats, exposed to all the fire and bursting shells, but providentially none were injured. They were by this time greatly in need of clothes and blankets, and their wants were contumeliously neglected by Gen. POLK, after his attention had been called to them. Mr. LIPPERT was finally exchanged when Col. BUFORD went down under a flag of truce, and he soon reached Paducah. There he was most hospitably received by the boys of the Seventh Indiana, and he desires to return thanks to them all, and particularly to Capt. ROSS, for their soldierly attention to a comrade in distress. From Paducah he was forwarded to Louisville, by Gen. SMITH, and will start immediately to join his regiment, which is Col. HECKER'S.

DISCOVERY OF TREASONABLE CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Cleveland Herald, Nov. 5.

In the early part of the week, U. S. Inspector IVES seized a trunk going South, with its owner, Mr. RUTSON MAURY, which on examination was found to contain seventy-nine letters from foreign countries to different parties in the South. These letters were secreted among the clothing and some in the "pocket" of the trunk.

Later in the week another trunk, belonging to F. MAURY, brother of RUTSON MAURY, also containing a number of letters carefully stowed away to elude detection, was seized. Both trunks were placed in the possession of the U. S. Marshal.

RUTSON MAURY was very solicitous to get possession of his trunk, professing indifference as to the fate of the letters, but the authorities here were inexorable. MAURY then started for Washington to prevail upon Secretary CHASE to issue an order for the delivery of the trunk, representing that it only contained the wearing apparel of himself and wife, and that the letters having been removed, there were no contraband articles in it. Yesterday Marshal BILL received an official letter inquiring into the circumstances of the case.

Such extreme anxiety to get possession of a trunk, the contents of which would not amount to the expense of the owner's journey to Washington and back to obtain it, aroused the suspicion of the Marshal that there was more in it than he had yet discovered. The liberal use of a penknife at last revealed the existence of a large pocket, skillfully concealed in the substance of the trunk, and hid by pasting a false lining over it. In this pocket were two hundred and fifteen letters, addressed to various parties in the Southern States. Of these two were for Eastern Virginia, eighteen for Alabama, thirteen for Texas, one for South Carolina, and the remainder for New-Orleans. These letters were from different places in France, England, and South America. Two of the letters were from Rio Janeiro.

A memorandum among the letters, addressed to JAMES MAURY, New-Orleans, says that "M. F. MAURY will be in New-Orleans on the 8th of November, and leave on the 11th. You understand." From this and other memoranda, it is evident that JAMES MAURY is connected in some important official character with the New-Orleans Post-office, and that M. F. and R. MAURY are traveling agents of the rebel Post-office Department, whose business it is to gather the letters at New-York or other points, and smuggle them through to the South. *Many of the letters have been consigned to the care of parties in New-York, whose names have been carefully cut out. There is also evidence that packages of letters are sent to parties in New-York, and then redirected to their destinations.*

The seizure of the letters carried by these two men are of great importance. It is to be hoped that the traitors will be arrested.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S PROGRAMME.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861.

Gen. MCCLELLAN heartily approves the proposition for an exchange of prisoners. This has been his sentiment from the start, and I believe the majority of the Cabinet have always taken the same side. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S views are sustained by his confidential friend, the distinguished Ex-Attorney-General, EDWIN M. STANTON, who, notwithstanding his connection with the Buchanan Administration, now maintains, as during his association with that Administration, the most decided and uncompromising Union doctrines. He declares that "the principle of an exchange of prisoners is demanded by the highest considerations of policy and humanity." I have, therefore, no doubt that some arrangement will be made, in a very short time, by which our absent and beloved fellow-citizens in the Southern prisons may be restored to their families and friends. The reasons for refusing such an arrangement have passed away. The highest considerations require that the health and lives of our captured fellow-soldiers should alone be taken into view. Etiquette and diplomatic forms have too long impeded the consummation of this important arrangement.

So much has been said of the safety of Washington, and so many complaints have come from the Western Department, that a sufficient number of troops had been concentrated at this point, that a few words upon the probable programme of Gen. MCCLELLAN may not be inopportune. Now that he is clothed with supreme power, and a thousand ardent expectations are indulged that he may win a conclusive victory, it is well to state that he has never faltered in the belief that it was his first duty to see that the National capital was put in a position of impregnable defence, and that no movement should be made until this was entirely settled. Previous to the ill-fated reconnoissance at Ball's Bluff, a large number of troops were taken from his military district, and sent to other points. Had that reconnoissance been crowned by the seizure of Leesburgh—had MCCALL been enabled to effect a junction with STONE and BAKER—a vast advantage would have been secured, and the facilities for a forward movement immeasurably increased. The failure of that reconnoissance has necessitated new delays.

You will perceive that the Secessionists in Maryland are held down only by the strong hand. The proclamation of Gen. DIX, admonishing all persons of secession proclivities against interfering with, or exercising the right of suffrage at the election to-day, shows the absolute necessity of maintaining a large force of United States soldiers in Maryland, and proves, also, the persevering purpose of the traitors now in Virginia to take possession of the Capital if they can. Within the last ten days Gen. MCCLELLAN'S column has been greatly augmented by accessions from the reserves of the different States, but it must be recollected that a large force has been thrown—some estimate the number at twenty thousand—opposite the rebel batteries on the Potomac, and that the late offensive demonstrations in Maryland will compel an increase of the forces under Gen. DIX in that quarter. Gen. MCCLELLAN cannot, therefore, advance until every position in his rear is thoroughly and impregnably fortified, nor should he attempt to attack without such a force as will render defeat impossible. Meanwhile the late news from Western Virginia indicates that our armies are triumphant, and unless the removal of Gen. FREMONT has entirely demoralized the army of Missouri, we ought to expect a victory in that State.

I recur to these points to show that the programme of Gen. MCCLELLAN has been wise from the first, and especially to convince that large class of critics who have been complaining that too much attention has been given to the protection of the Capital that all their censures have been unjust. On or about the 10th of November you may look for a forward movement. I am sure that if it is made, unless the rebels retreat before our advancing troops, there will be a complete and annihilating victory.

THE FORCE ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

CAMP STEB, NEAR BIRD'S FERRY, CHARLES COUNTY, MD., Oct. 30.

In my last letter I gave you an account of the *Freeborn* and *Ice Boat* running the blockade. On Tuesday night, the *Ice Boat* tried to pass up by the ferry, and she succeeded, after a sharp cannonading on both sides, in passing three small rebel batteries; but on approaching a large battery nearly opposite the ferry, which mounts thirty guns of large calibre, she turned round and went back again. The firing on both sides was quite spirited. I do not know whether any one was killed or wounded on board the boat. I have paid a visit along the river front, and, with the naked eye, can see no less than six batteries, and there is, without doubt, a long line of masked batteries between here and Mathias Point, where the rebels have a very extensive one. It will be several days before they unmask all their batteries, and then we will know what to do. Gen. HOOKER commands this division of the army. The First Brigade consists of the First Massachusetts, Second New-Hampshire, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, Eleventh Massachusetts, and First Michigan regiments. The Second consists of the brigade of Gen. SICKLES, numbering eight regiments. All of the above are infantry. In addition to which, we have the Indiana Cavalry, one of the very best regiments of horse soldiers in the service, and DOUBLEDAY'S splendid battery. We have at least fifty pieces of cannon of the largest calibre. A large fort is now being built on this side of the Potomac. It has to be built at night, of course, in order to escape the fire from the rebel batteries on the other side of the river. It will be completed in a short time, and then we shall have an opportunity of returning the compliment.

The rebel steamer *Page* is now lying up a small creek opposite Bladle Ferry, in company with two schooners captured by them, (the rebels.)

FRENCH VIEW OF THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

From the Paris Journal des Débats.

The events now passing in the United States have received in some parts of Europe, but particularly in England, an interpretation which requires correction. A too general and absolute conclusion has been drawn from these events against democratic and in favor of aristocratic institutions. "Look now," they say, "at the classic ground of Democracy! What proud pretensions they paraded before the world! The American Democracy took a pride in ridiculing all other forms of government and never missed an occasion to show for them its supreme disdain. Now we see this Democracy on trial; we see it given up to the horrors of civil war, and threatened with anarchy and utter ruin. It grew exalted by its prosperity, it boasted of its intelligence and power, it would not admit that there existed any difficulty it dare not attack. But now we see that it has no army, that it suffers humiliating defeats, and spends incredible sums of money without any results.' And then, in order to draw a moral from the fable, they add that there is nothing like an aristocracy, that in it lies the only hope of States, and that the countries which have the happiness to possess one ought to surround it with their devotion and their gratitude, while those who have the misfortune to no longer possess one are altogether to be pitied. These arguments and assertions have not failed to exercise in England a powerful influence. The elections which are taking place, show an advantage for the tories. The statesmen who took a pride in holding up, for the admiration of the British public, the wonders accomplished by the American democracy, and who cited it to their countrymen as a model which should be imitated, have become "suspects." It is thus that Mr. BRIGHT, one of those Englishmen assuredly who most loves his country, one of those who has rendered the most services to the public, one of the most distinguished by talent and character, has been for some time the object of bitter and violent recriminations.

We watch these discussions as spectators who cannot be totally indifferent to their progress. France, differing widely in that respect from England, has lost her aristocracy, or rather her aristocracy has lost itself, and institutions of this kind once in the tomb are never resuscitated. France, moreover, is far from being, like America, a pure democracy; she is monarchical in her ideas and in her habits. By an exaggeration of the monarchical principle, France has given herself nicely organized administrative forms which serve to centralize her resources, but which, by their abuse, enchain the liberty of the individual; while, in America, centralization and administrative guardianship are unknown, and the independence of the individual is carried to excess. It cannot, therefore, be said that the want of success or the disasters which may attain to American democracy are the condemnation of the system followed in France.

It is none the less true, however, that France is

on the sea, composed her whole military establishment. The fortunes of her people, instead of being subjected to heavy imposts for the maintenance of large military forces, were left entirely to the disposition of their owners, to increase their comfort and well being, to aid in grand enterprises, and to enrich the treasury. Was it a good one? If it was not perfect, it is at least certain that it offered great advantages. Why should the Americans have had grand armies on land, or the ocean covered with an armada? They had no neighbor whom they feared from the ambitious or the desire of conquest. In leaving to the individual the disposition of his resources, the Americans have given to themselves the material means of making this life in a few years, on a soil but lately a desert, a great and flourishing nation, enjoying a prosperity of which there has never been a parallel. It was a population, educated, enlightened, laboring with pure morals, respecting the laws, appreciating public order. It was political liberty and individual independance pushed to a limit until then supposed to be impossible. It was a Government operating in the most simple and least costly way, with an intervention without limit of its citizens in the direction of its affairs. At the same time we saw them executing the most colossal enterprises by private industry with the most admirable energy and with a rapidity that belonged to the prodigious. Where has the world ever before seen cities of 10,000, 20,000, 50,000 souls spring up in the interval of a few years by the spontaneous effort of the strong vitality of the country? Where else have we seen new States constitute themselves in a few years with the principal attributes of an advanced civilization, there where before spread only the primitive forest, without drawing from abroad the least aid?

The American nation, such as it has developed itself since the treaty which consecrated its independence until the present day, is the most magnificent creation of mankind since the commencement of the historic period; and this grand result never could have been attained without the vital spring of democracy. It was the work of the genius of democracy. Notwithstanding its defects, which we do not pretend to contest, it caused to be respected and loved at a distance the *régime* of democracy. It would have converted Europe entire, by its example, to the democratic system, if all the nations of Europe had had the same temperament and the same aptitudes as the Anglo-Saxon race.

It is true that in the midst of this long peace thus practiced, the American States have unlearned the art of war—an art more and more complicated and difficult. Thus it has happened that the North, having adopted a system of offensive strategy against the South, found itself wanting in everything. Its *débûts* were unfortunate, and so much the more as the greater part of the officers of the regular army belonged to Southern families, and who, in leaving the Federal army for that of the South, left the former in a state of disorganization. But we will certainly see with time, if the war is destined to continue, that the Americans of the North, as much at least as those of the South, reunite the qualities necessary to learn the terrible and cruel art of war, and to practice it with *éclat*, once they are properly instructed. Brave, intelligent, possessing a practical knowledge of all the sciences, indefatigable, knowing better than anybody the value of time, endowed with an inventive mind and filled with expedients, it is impossible that they should not one day show magnificent examples in war, if it be that they are condemned to give themselves up to this frightful game of force and of hazard. They will signalize themselves precisely on account of the strong education which the democracy has given to the spirit and the character of the man. There is no country where the man is so prompt to return upon himself, or carries within himself more resources, because there is none where the individual has, for the forming of his character, so varied, so incessant an intellectual and moral gymnastic, or one so full of experiences.

The substance of American democracy is contained entirely in the words which we hear constantly repeated on the other side of the Atlantic: *Help yourself!* It is thus that in North America the individual has attained to his greatest power, and again we repeat, he owes it to democracy, as he understands it and practices it. Such men must make, after a time, most admirable soldiers. Efforts will be required, without doubt, to bend such independent and energetic characters to the passive obedience without which the bravest, the most active, the most intelligent men, do not form an army. More than one General will be sacrificed in the work, more than one minister of war will exhaust his patience. But an eminent man, a good organizer, such as circumstances and necessity always bring to the surface in nations strongly endowed, will finish by succeeding. For the American spirit naturally undisciplined. Often, on the contrary, there is occasion to be struck with the respect which it knows to the regulation once established.

It is therefore not just to say that democracy is the cause of the impotency of the Americans in war. It is a preconceived idea which will not resist discussion and which has also experience against it. The American war commenced the war against England in 1812, in the most deplorable manner. The first army which they put into the field capitulated most shamefully. And if they finished it in 1815 by a magnificent triumph at New-Orleans. It was thus that the Czar Peter the Great commenced, by being defeated, and succeeded only in time in destroying his vanquishers, the Swedes, at Pultava. It was thus that the soldiers of the French revolution, very mediocre in the start, became, by practice, the heroes of Fleurus, of Rivoli, of the Pyramids, and of Zurich. We see no reason why the same should not be the history of the North American during the way which the year 1861 has inaugurated."

SLIDELL, THE REBEL ENVOY.

Correspondence of he Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1861.

It now appears that when Mr. SLIDELL, in company with JAMES M. MASON, of Virginia, departed for Europe, he took with him his wife and interesting son and daughters. Shrewd men in this quarter, who know the wily Louisiana Senator, predict that it is his intention never to return; that, so far from caring about the interests of the Confederacy, he is only too glad to be rid of it; and that, if a reverse should happen to DAVIS & Co., he will quietly settle down and cultivate his foreign tastes, leaving his friends at home to take care of themselves. It is also asserted that during his stay at Richmond he became exceedingly unpopular by his haughty and dictatorial manner, and particularly by his malignant persecution of the Northern prisoners. He never was liked in Louisiana, and thousands of Union men, who have been compelled to espouse secession, blame him for driving them into the conspiracy. This fire in the rear—of which the fiery Frenchman, PIERRE SOULE, is the leader—is a conflagration that he is not prepared to meet. Slidell is a very old man—fond of his ease—and has, doubtless, prepared for the storm, which, with his peculiar relations to the leading moneyed men of Europe, he could easily do, by clandestinely disposing of sufficient property to enable him to spend the balance of his days in a land to which all his sympathies have been tending. There is another reason why Mr. SLIDELL will not be very anxious to return to the United States. He cannot leave Europe without being watched by thousands of Union men who know all his purposes; and if he should leave, the chances are ten to one that he would be captured and taken back to the loose States, in which he was born, and of which he has been the most ungrateful enemy. It is stated that the widow of his own brother, the celebrated JOHN SLIDELL MACKENZIE, now residing at Morristown, New-Jersey, has stricken the SLIDELL out of her name, and now calls herself simply Mrs. MACKENZIE.

CONTRABANDS ON SHORT RATIONS.

The Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has the following story from a Southern refugee:

"Mr. JOSEPH A. ACKLIN, of Nashville, has three plantations at the mouth of Red River, in Louisiana, on which are about 2,000 slaves. Since the rebels advanced pork to $45 per bbl. he has been feeding negroes to half rations. Full rations for negroes in Louisiana are never more than they can get by a natural consequence of being hungry and looked about for something to eat and consequently pigs and poultry of their master, dividing everything it among themselves. ACKLIN ordered his overseers to flog the slaves whenever found guilty of such thefts. But lately the overseers refused to do it any longer, urging that it was dangerous, and that their lives were in danger from the negroes who suspected they would have plenty to eat or steal enough to be concluded to allow them to steal what they could, trusting that in the sugar-crushing season they would be able to feed them on sugar."

PRIZES TAKEN TO PHILADEPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 7.

The following are the prizes brought to this port from the commencement of the blockade up to the present time, with the names of the vessels by which they were captured. The first prizes brought in were the schooners *Delaware Farmer*, *Mary Wilson* and *Emily Ann*, which were seized in Hampton Roads, under the belief that they were violating the blockade, but as Judge CADWALADER decided they had not, and they were restored to their owners, they are not included in the list of prizes:

Bark *Gen. Parkhill*, U. S. steamship *Niagara*.
Brig *Amelie*, U. S. gunboat *Union*.
Brig *Perald*, U. S. frigate *St. Lawrence*.
Schooner *Salvor*, steamer *Keystone State*.
Schooner *Abbe Bradford*, U. S. frigate *Powhatan*.
Schooner *Fairwind*, U. S. frigate *Minnesota*.
Schooner *Prince Alfred*, U. S. steamship *Susquehanna*.
Schooner *Harmony*, U. S. gunboat *Gemsbok*.
Schooner *Albion*, U. S. ship *Seminole*.
Bark *Peace*, U. S. sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*.
Schooner *G. G. Baker*, U. S. frigate *Minnesota*.
Schooner *San Juan*, U. S. gunboat *Union*.
Schooner *Ocean Wave*, U. S. sloop-of-war *Pawnee*.
Schooner *Susan J. Nevis*, U. S. sloop-of-war *Pawnee*.
Schooner *Harriet Ryan*, U. S. sloop-of-war *Pawnee*.
Schooner *Mary Wood*, U. S. gunboat *Gemsbok*.
Schooner *Extra*, U. S. gunboat *Daylight*.
Schooner *Specie*, U. S. sloop-of-war *Dale*.

The ships *Gen. Parkhill* and *Amelia* have been sold; also the schooner *Mary Wood*.

A PATRIOTIC EXAMPLE.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 4.

A number of hands employed upon the Reading Railroad have signed a paper to the effect that they will devote every month a dollar or more from the wages of each towards the new Government 7 3.10 Treasury loan during the continuance of the war; and the interest which may accrue to be reinvested in the same way; the whole investment, principal and interest, to be sold as soon after the termination of the war as may be decided on, and the proceeds to be divided among the subscribers in proportion to the amounts and dates of their original subscriptions. The President and Treasurer of the road will act as trustees. $4,500 has been already subscribed through Mr. JAY COOKE, Government agent in this city, by one thousand out of the fifteen hundred employes in the transportation department, and in the roadway department five hundred have given notice of their intention to subscribe.

POSITION OF HON. GEO. S. HILLIARD.

Hon. G. S. HILLIARD has written a letter to the Boston *Advertiser*, in which he says:

"I am a 'supporter of the Government,' and 'a hearty supporter of the honest efforts of the Administration.' I consider the existence of this war as a very sad fact, but while it does exist, I am for having it waged with the utmost energy. I never thought, I never said, that the Administration was 'thoroughly incapable,' or 'thoroughly abolitionized.' It was a perfectly legitimate object in you to defeat the election of a political opponent, and so far as your article contributed to my defeat, I feel personally obliged to you for it; but you are aware that to hold up a man, at this time, and in this community, as no supporter of the Government, is tantamount to calling a dog a mad dog, and should you not have paused before you made such wounding charges against me, on the strength of loose, flying reports of my speech?"

INTERESTING FROM ARIZONA.

Position of the National Forces in the Territory—Names of the Officers Surrendered—Destruction of Property—Organization of the Rebel Government.

We have received a copy of the Mesilla (Arizona) *Times* of Aug 3. It furnishes the following interesting items:

NATIONAL FORCES IN NEW-MEXICO.

The whole force of the United States Regulars stationed in the Military Department of New-Mexico was 36 companies—14 mounted and 22 foot. Of this force, 11 companies have been taken prisoners by our forces, and four others are completely in our power, leaving 12 infantry and 9 mounted companies still in the Department. About half of the remaining force is stationed at Forts Stanton and Craig, and at Albuquerque, the remainder being scattered at different points several hundred miles apart, and distant from the Arizona frontier. A Confederate force has gone to attack two of these posts—Forts Wise and Garland. Fort Union, it is said, will probably be attacked by forces from the Indian Nation. A few weeks will probably show the capturing of the whole force in the Department. They are ere this cut off from supplies and communication with the States.

The following is a list of United States Army officers who surrendered to our forces with their commands at the San Augustine Springs. Many of the officers attached to these corps have resigned, some are absent on leave and on duty in the States, and the rank officers in proportion to the number of companies surrendered are very deficient. These officers have been paroled, and will leave for Santa Fé in a few days.

Of the Seventh Regiment of U. S. Infantry.—Maj. Isaac Lynde, commanding; Capt. Joseph H. Potter, Capt. M. R. Stevenson, First Lieut. F. Ryan, First Lieut. David Hancock, First Lieut. Edw. J. Brooks, First Lieut. Charles B. Stivers, First Lieut. A. H. Plummer, Second Lieut. F. J. Crilley.

Of the Mounted Rifle Regiment.—Capt. Alfred Gibbs, First Lieut. C. W. McNally, Second Lieut. Edward L. Cressy, Assistant Surgeon J. Cooper McKee, Assistant Surgeon, C. H. Alden.

We are requested by several United States officers, on behalf of their men, to correct a statement which appeared in our last issue in reference to the battle of Mesilla. The United States troops were not ordered to charge four times, as stated—they were ready to charge when they were ordered by the commanding officer to retreat. Many orders were given during the confusion, and some of these must have been misunderstood to be the order to charge.

MAJ. LYNDE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

From confidential orders to Major LYNDE, at Fort Fillmore, from the commandant of the Department of New-Mexico, we glean the following:

The whole regular force in the Department has been ordered to the States. "In consequence of the impossibility of enlisting volunteers within the limits of New-Mexico, to be placed in contact with Texas troops," all the Arizona forts were to be abandoned except Fort Stanton, which was to be garrisoned by two companies of volunteers.

In abandoning the forts, the government property was to be sold or disposed of, "care being taken that *nothing* should fall into the hands of Texians or disaffected individuals."

The garrison of Fort Fillmore was to remain long enough to cover the withdrawal of the troops from Western Arizona; that having been effected, Fort Fillmore was to be abandoned. The command was to march out by way of Forts Craig or Stanton, prepared to resist all attacks.

From dictates of "policy and humanity" the volunteers collected in the Mesilla Valley were to be disbanded. Those who had fully committed themselves were to be sent to Fort Craig.

HALF A MILLION OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

The United States troops, in abandoning Western Arizona, after having destroyed Fort Breckinridge and the stores at that point, moved through Tucson, and at the Tucson Mills burnt up a large amount of grain, provisions, flour, &c., on the property of Mr. GRANT, Government contractor for the Arizona posts. All the buildings were destroyed, and the mills.

The citizens of Tucson were first invited to attend a sale at which they were told they could have Government property at their own prices. As soon as they commenced to congregate the torch was fired. The burning of the mills was a piece of wanton barbarity. They were the only mills within many leagues, and an infinite blessing to the people of Tucson and that section, and more particularly all the travelers on the Southern route.

The troops afterwards moved to Fort Buchanan, and burned up an immense amount of stores and property, including $30,000 or $40,000 of property belonging to the sutler. They also burned the fort.

When last heard from they were moving towards the Rio Grande. They consist of four companies, 200 men, with two pieces of cannon and forty wagons.

CAPTURED AT FORT FILLMORE.

The following are the commissary stores captured at Fort Fillmore, in part, as shown by the Quartermaster's books:

Fifty-four head beef cattle, 46,308 pounds flour, 1,664 pounds rice, 6,068 pounds Rio coffee, 588 gallons vinegar, 325 pounds tea, 2,246 pounds soap, 18,847 pounds hay, 9,000 pounds bacon, 56 bushels beans, 1,273 pounds dessicated vegetables, 7,857 pounds sugar, 1,234 pounds star candles, 365 pounds sperm candles, 270 boxes soap.

In addition to this there is an immense amount of corn and barley. Two hundred and seventy head of cattle, sent from Fort Craig, arrived just in time to be included in the surrender. It will be seen that our boys have taken food and forage for themselves and their animals sufficient for several months.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The following are the names of the resigned army officers who arrived in our city on July 31. They are *en route* for Richmond, where they intend to offer their services to the Confederate Government: Brevet Major L. A. Armisted, of the Sixth Infantry; Lieut. A. B. Hardcastle, of the Sixth Infantry; Lieut. E. B. D. Riley, of the Fourth Infantry; Lieut. Francis Mallory, of the Fourth Infantry; Lieut. N. Wickliffe, Ninth Infantry; Lieut. A. Shaaff, of the Fourth Infantry; Lieut. R. H. Brewer, of the First Dragoons. Twenty-six civilians from California accompany them.

CONFEDERATE FORCES IN ARIZONA.

Lieut.-Col. JOHN R. BAYLOR, commanding Second Regiment Texas Mounted Rifles; Major EDWIN WALLER; Capt. H. C. COOK, acting Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. GEORGE WYTHE BAYLOR, Adjutant. Capt. TEELE'S Artillery Company; Capt. HARDEMAN'S Mounted Rifle Company; Capt. STAFFORD'S Mounted Rifle Company; Capt. COOPWOOD'S Company of Spies; Capt. MCALLISTER'S Infantry Company; Capt. HAWTHORNE'S Infantry Company; Captain, A. HAWTHORNE; First Lieutenant, A. Ryman; Second Lieutenant, S. COOLEY. Thirty men of this company are in Arizona, under command of Lieut. COOLEY; the remainder of the company are at Fort Bliss.

Capt. GEORGE FRAZIER'S Company of Arizona Rangers. This company is composed of citizens of Arizona, and are mounted, armed and equipped, and have been continually engaged in active service during the Arizona movements, but have not as yet elected company officers.

Capt. MARTIN'S Company of Arizona Mountaineers. This company was organized at Pino Alto, and numbers 40 men. We have seen no list of the company officers. They are now on duty near Cook's Springs.

MASSACRES BY THE INDIANS.

From Messrs. DAGUERRE and THIBAULT, who last week passed the scene of the late massacre at Cook's Springs of the San Antonio and San Diego Mail party, we have received further particulars of that terrible deed. These gentlemen buried the bodies. They describe the encounter as having evidently been a most desperate struggle. It had occurred several days before they passed. It would seem that the Indians first succeeded in stampeding the mules, the coach was upset, and the pole breaking, the Indians probably followed the mules, giving the mail party time to secure their arms, and retreat to a hill, where they built a small rock wall. The fight appears to have lasted two days. All about this wall the ground was strewn with battered bullets. Every rock and stone within many yards, which could have partially secreted an Indian, had bullets lying near. One small tree, about 150 yards from the wall, had the marks of eleven balls on it. The horrors and suffering which these men must have undergone is inexpressible. Nearly all had their arms broken—all were wounded in the arms and had been shot through the head. Four of the bodies were found within the wall, one in front of it, and two some fifty yards in the rear. It is supposed that the Indians numbered at least a hundred.

On the 15th of July a band of sixty Apache Indians attacked a party of men at the abandoned rancho called the "Canoa," 36 miles above Tucson, and killed RICHMOND JONES, Superintendent of the Soport Mining Company, ELDRED TARBOX, MCCALL, two Mexicans and an Indian boy. They stripped WM. R. RHODES, after having wounded him, and allowed him to escape.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut.-Col. J. R. BAYLOR, as acting Governor of Arizona, has issued a proclamation appointing James A. Lucas Secretary of the Territory, M. H. Macwillie Attorney-General, E. Angerstein Tressurer, George M. Fraser Marshal, and Frank Higgins Probate Judge of the First District.

What are We to do With Contrabands?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The citizen who, in times like these, class the rebels of Government by petulant criticism and constant carping, deserves little consideration. Much, very much, must of necessity be done by the Executive, which we may not and cannot fully understand, and it is the easiest thing in the world for a man who sees only half way round a subject to find fault and detect errors. Besides, we must learn to appreciate the very great difficulty of managing the vast and complicated machinery of so extended a war, and learn not only to labor but to wait, rejoiced to feel that the Executive is honestly and earnestly bending every energy to the great result. Thus the feelings of many who happen to know personally some of the picked scoundrels of the Pacific who have joined the staff or surround the person of Gen. FREMONT, have been outraged to the quick by the delay in his removal, but we have all felt sure that that removal would certainly come in due time.

It is, then, rather as a petitioner than as a faultfinder, that I desire to speak of an item in this morning's TIMES, which made the blood boil and the cheek turn of thousands of your readers.

You tell us that "a large number of contrabands had taken refuge in the town, (Romney,) expecting to receive their liberty, *but Gen. Kelly had uniformly put them in confinement until their masters should reclaim them.*"

I do not propose to indulge in any of those expressions of indignant protest which must have sprung from many a quivering lip to-day. This question has several sides, and no man has a right to dogmatize, or claim a patent right for its true solution. Let me only make a suggestion.

The Constitution and laws of the United States make it the duty of the Executive to aid in the capture and return of fugitive slaves in certain prescribed cases.

First—The slave must have escaped into another State.

Second—A claim must be duly made, a warrant issued and an examination had, in manner prescribed by law.

In the absence of these and other circumstances, there is not a word or line in the Constitution or laws which authorizes the Executive, by its Generals or Provost-Marshals, to decide as to the status of a black man, or to remand him back to Slavery. On the contrary, in the light of the Constitution and the spirit of our institutions, the Government is compelled to regard black men as *free men* until they are legally and properly proved to be *slaves*, and not only as *free men*, but as entitled to the protection of the laws; clearly not entitled to illegal imprisonment.

A whole host of other considerations of humanity, of morality, of good policy, of military necessity, spring to the mind, rebuking this illegal and unconstitutional exercise of military power. But these are sufficiently familiar. The true way, as it seems to me, to treat runaway slaves, is *to let them entirely alone.* Our army marches South not to free slaves, nor to become, on the other hand, slave-catchers, but simply to crush out rebellion. Our Generals have a perfect right to refuse to fugitive slaves an entrance within their military lines; they have no right whatever to catch or imprison them. They have no warrant to interfere between the slaveholder and his slaves, either by enticing away his negroes or by becoming his overseers.

In a word, let them preserve a masterly inactivity, permitting the rebel States, necessarily entered by our troops for war purposes, to regulate and take care of this domestic institution for themselves. If the result of this armed neutrality be the escape of many slaves, it is clearly not the fault of the United States, but one of the many evils of the peculiar institution. Should a proclamation of emancipation be hereafter made by the Executive, it will be time enough for our army to interfere. N.

School Teachers and School Officers.

MONDAY, Nov. 4, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 1st inst. I notice a short communication signed "A Teacher," who finds considerable fault with the Board of Education in general, and the Local School Boards in this City in particular. This teacher denounces the practice of Local Boards deducting from teachers' salaries for short absences. Now, Sir, having had some experience in this business, I would say to "A Teacher," that so far as the Local Board is concerned, of which I am a member, a teacher's salary does not suffer any reduction for time lost in consequence of illness, (although but few other professions are thus favored.) On the contrary, we are particular to pay the last cent on such occasions; but when they send in excuses for having been away "on business," or "business of importance," &c., &c., as is frequently the case, we then deduct the amount of said absence from their salaries, unless there is some special reason for not doing so Now, Sir, as to the propriety of so doing, or impropriety thereof, I may say, in one case within my recollection, where a teacher was absent nine (!) times in the morning in a single month, after the time requisite to be present, (8:40 A. M.,) the number of minutes, in the aggregate, were deducted from her salary and, it is needless to add, the subsequent month she was always present in time. And this is also true in regard to many other cases where they have been absent, and such absence was avoidable. Why, then, should they be paid for it, when their class was waiting for them, or some other teacher or monitor doing *their* duty, is not exactly apparent to the undersigned.

That the salaries of very many school teachers, especially females, is inadequate to their support (were they living away from their parents and entirely dependent on such salary) is not denied, but that is not chargeable upon the local Boards at present, as the Board of Education have passed a resolve that no local Board can raise a salary, pending the consideration of one or two proposed plans for the equalization thereof throughout all of the schools of the City.

In conclusion, perhaps "A Teacher" may be one who has been absent upon "business" or some such cause, and lost some few cents from his or her salary, which prompted the sending to you for publication of the communication of the 1st inst., above referred to. Whether such is the fact or not, does not alter the case regarding the justice of such deductions; for if it is proper to deduct the amount of one week's salary, when a teacher is away on business entirely his own, what is the reason a *small* amount for a short absence is not to be deducted in a similar case just because the amount *is* small? Whether one dollar or one cent, if just, it should be deducted; if *not* just, your correspondent would be the last one to propose a vote for it.

SCHOOL OFFICER, Local Board.

Thomas Jefferson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would it be possible to procure a repetition of a lecture delivered at the Historical Society on Tuesday night, by the Rev. President PIERSON, of Kentucky, on the home life of Mr. JEFFERSON, from materials furnished by a gentleman still living, who was his business agent and confidential adviser for a period of twenty years, including his Presidency?

This was one of the most intensely interesting lectures which has been addressed in New-York for some time. It was delivered to a crowded house, notwithstanding the drizzling rain, and was received with demonstrations of the highest satisfaction by the distinguished audience; but it is greatly to be desired that the *people* should have an opportunity of knowing, from indisputable authority, the manner of the inner life of the great Father of Democracy. W. H. H.

Song for Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My song entitled "Marching Along" seems to have been adopted as a favorite with many of the regiments. (It was sung yesterday by the Tenth Legion, while marching down Broadway.) It lacks, however, suitable words for a camp song, and I take this means of suggesting, through your paper, that if words appropriate for a soldiers' marching song should be written and sent me I will have *twenty-five thousand* copies of the song, words and music, printed, together with another entitled "The Dear Old Flag," and *distributed gratuitously among our soldiers.* Persons desiring the music for the purpose of writing words to it can obtain it at No. 421 Broome-street, at LIGHTE & BRUNERS. Should a number of pieces be written, the one best adapted will be accepted.

Yours very truly, WM. B. BRADBURY.
By N. A. B.

EXCITING CATASTROPHE—TWO LAKE SCOWS OVER THE FALLS.—An exciting disaster occurred at Chippewa on Monday afternoon. The scows *Hotspur* and *Atlantic*, which had been locked into Chippewa Creek, from the Welland Canal, on their way to this city, were rendered unmanageable by the freshet, and breaking loose from the tug *Whip*, which was endeavoring to check the velocity of their approach toward the river, were swept at terrific speed through the village. They sheered against the docks, and cables were thrown out and fastened to the posts, but the force of the current was so great that these finally broke, when both vessels rushed toward the mouth of the Creek, tearing away the bridge and bumping violently against the wharves. Nearly all aboard had previously managed to escape to the dock, but the wife of the Captain of the *Atlantic* remained unrescued when the craft reached the river. A small boat was immediately manned and sent out to save her. he was taken off when nearing the rapids. One of the scows was carried over the Falls with its entire cargo. The *Hotspur* was loaded with flour and barley, and the *Atlantic* with lumber—all consigned to parties in this city.—*Buffalo Commercial, Nov. 6.*

NEW-YORK STATE ELECTION.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY ELECTED.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Dist.
1. John Vanderzee, Dem.
2. A. J. Cornell, Rep. and Union.
3. A. Bleecker Banks, Dem.
4. Wm. Doyle, Dem.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

1. Jeremiah Hatch, Rep. and Union.
2. Alvin E. Parker, Rep. and Union.

BROOME COUNTY.

G. Bartlett, Rep. and Union.

CATTARAGUS COUNTY.

1. A. L. Allen, Rep.
2. Addison G. Rice, Rep.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

1. W. A. Halsey, Rep.
2. Smith Anthony, Rep.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

1. Emri Davis, Ind. Rep.
2. Henry C. Lake, Rep. and Union.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Tracy Beadle, Republican and Union.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

1. David B. Parce, Dem.
2. —— Fisher, Rep.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Lemuel Stetson, Union Democrat.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

1. Jacob Ten Broeck, Dem.
2. Samuel Wilbor, Republican and Union.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

Thomas Barry, Union.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

1. Sam. Gordon, Union Dem.
2. Daniel Waterbury, Rep.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

1. J. B. Dutcher, Rep.
2. Edmund Green, Rep.

ERIE COUNTY.

1. J. W. Murphy, Dem.
2. Horatio Seymour, Jr., Dem.
3. Ezra P. Gordou, Rep. and Union.
4. John A. Case, Rep. and Union.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Palmer E. Havens, Rep. and Union.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Albert Andrus, Rep. and Union.

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES.

Jas. H. Burr, Rep. and Union.

GENESEE COUNTY.

Benj. Pringle, Rep. and Union.

GREENE COUNTY.

J. B. Cole, Rep.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

1. Orson Moore, Rep.
2. Geo. Springer, Rep.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1. J. M. Ackley, Rep. and Union.
2. G. W. Hazleton, Rep. and Union.
3. W. Dewey, Rep. and Union.

KINGS COUNTY.

1. A. J. Provost, Dem. and Union.
2. Richard J. Lalor, Union.
3. Wm. M. Thomas, Union.
4. James Darcy, Dem.
5. C. L. Benedict, Rep.
6. James L. Stearns, Rep.
7. Edgar McMullen, Rep.

LEWIS COUNTY.

H. D. P. Snyder, Rep. and Union.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

1. Matt. Ward, Rep.
2. —— Skinner, Rep.

MADISON COUNTY.

1. W. W. Brand, Rep.
2. A. G. Purdy, Rep.

MONROE COUNTY.

1. G. E. McGonegal, Rep. and Union.
2. Eliphar Trimmer, Dem.
3. Benjamin R. Wells, Rep. and Union.

NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY.

1. John Callahan, Tammany and Mozart.
2. Daniel Leamy, Tammany.
3. George Loutrel, Tammany and Mozart.
4. Wm. J. G. Kinney, Mozart.
5. James W. Bush, Republican and People's.
6. Wm. J. Coey, Tammany and Mozart.
7. Henry J. Raymond, People's and Republican.
8. William G. Olvany, Mozart.
9. Alexander McLeod, Rep.
10. D. M. O'Brien, Tam. and Mozart.
11. Noah A. Childs, People's and Rep.
12. Andrew Smith, Tam.
13. Alex. Ward, Tam. and Mozart.
14. Royal Phelps, Union.
15. David S. Coudington, Tam.
16. Dennis McCabe, Rep.
17. Sidney P. Ingraham, Rep. and Union.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

1. Benj. H. Fletcher, Dem.
2. P. A. Porter, Rep. and Union.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

1. C. M. Scholefield, Rep. and Union.
2. Eli Avery, Rep. and Union.
3. T. D. Penfield, Union and Dem.
4. Jere Sweet, Rep. and Union.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

1. F. A. Lyman, Union.
2. T. G. Alvord, Union.
3. R. Nelson Geer, Rep.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

1. Ulysses Warren, Union Dem.
2. Edwin O. Stillman, Rep.

ORANGE COUNTY.

1. J. Van Etten, Jr., Dem.
2. Erastus Ides, Dem.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

N. E. Darrow, Rep. and Union.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

1. Elias Root, Rep.
2. Willard Johnson, Union.
3. —— Bowen, Dem.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

1. Leroy E. Bowe, Dem. and Union.
2. Cornelius A. Church, Rep.

QUEENS COUNTY.

1. Isaac Cole, Union.
2. Henry D. Hall, Democrat.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

1. Chas. J. Saxe, Democrat.
2. David G. Maxon, Rep. and Union.
3. Sylvester Waterbury, Dem.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Smith Ely, Union.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

—— Harring, Dem.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

1. Elias P. Townsley, Rep.
2. James Reddington, Rep.
3. Calvin T. Hurlburt, Rep.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

1. J. Fulton, Rep. and Union.
2. N. M. Houghton, Rep. and Union.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

Simon J. Schemerhorn, Union Dem.

SENECA COUNTY.

Peter J. Van Vleet, Dem.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

1. John C. Davis, Union and Rep.
2. John S. Havens, Dem.

TIOGA COUNTY.

Tracy, Union.

ULSTER COUNTY.

1. J. F. Bookstaver, Dem.
2. G. T. Pierce, Rep.
3. E. Westbrook, Dem.

WARREN COUNTY.

Thomas S. Gray, Dem.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1. Geo. H. Taylor, Union.
2. P. H. Neher, Rep. and Union.

WAYNE COUNTY.

1. Evah N. Thomas, Union Dem.
2. Abram Pryne, Rep.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

1. P. C. Tallman, Dem.
2. J. H. Morris, Rep. and Union.
3. Chauncey M. Depew, Rep. and Union.

WYOMING COUNTY.

Lucius Peck, Rep. and Union.

YATES COUNTY.

Darius A. Ogden, Rep. and Union.

Letter from Gen. Blenker to Lieut.-Gen. Scott.

To His Excellency Winfield Scott, Lieutenant-General of the Army of the United States:

SIR: Arriving at Washington with my regiment in the month of May, and being inspected by you and your Staff, you uttered to me the most flattering words, "Colonel, your regiment is the finest of all I saw parade through Washington." These encouraging words acted upon me, upon my officers, upon my men, like the spur of a good rider upon a good horse. I went ahead, proud of the expression of the satisfaction of a man who is the greatest military leader on this Continent. My regiment grew up to a Brigade, my Brigade to a Division, which I hope will be in the vanguard for attack quite as brave as my Brigade was in the rear guard.

Strangers in this country, although loving our adopted fatherland like our old we left behind on the other side of the ocean, your kind regards and the expressions of your high satisfaction, gave us confidence not only in the military leader who commanded us, but confidence in ourselves, the want of which very often shakens the go-ahead spirit of men, who feel themselves foreigners on the soil, where they have to act. I am, therefore, obliged, deeply obliged, to express to you the highest praise and thanks, in my name, in the name of my officers and soldiers.

We will keep your words and your memory in the shrine of our hearts, and hoping that you will live long enough to see the triumph of justice over sneaking, ambitious rebellion against the best Constitution ever framed for mankind; we hope also and will do our best, under the guide of our new gallant Commander, Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN, to justify the flattering words expressed by you, and to show to our American brethren in the Union, that the spirit of STEUBEN and DE KALB is not yet dead, and that the German Division will do its duty, to pay by good and blood, what we owe to our adopted fatherland.

I am, General, your most obedient and respectful servant,

L. BLENKER,
Brigadier-General Com'g Division.

Albany Wool Market.

The market rules very quiet for both sorts, although there is but little, if any, demand at present. Holders are very firm. The stock of medium and low fleece is very light, a large portion of the clip being already consumed or in the hands of manufacturers; and if the demand for army goods should continue through the Winter, manufacturers will have to resort to fine grades, which, by being mixed with lower foreign Wools, may be found to answer a good purpose. Of these last we shall probably have fair supplies, but, judging by the readiness with which lots now on the way are taken to arrive, there will not be for some time much accumulation on the market; and as by last advices prices are rapidly advancing in the European markets, we cannot look for much variation from our present market rates.—*Evening Journal, Nov. 6.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO GEN. TOM THUMB.—The inhabitants of St. Catharines were thrown into a feverish state of excitement on Monday, in consequence of a serious break-down occurrence to CHAS. S. STRATTON (known as Gen. Tom Thumb) and his suite. They were proceeding to Niagara town, being advertised to appear there that day. They had scarcely left the Welland House five minutes when the axle of their conveyance broke; the horses, high-spirited ones, immediately became uncontrollable, and started. After carrying away the hind part of a buggy standing by the road-side, the fore-wheel came off. They then made for the sidewalk, which is an embankment twenty feet high. One of the horses went over the bank, but fortunately at this juncture the pole broke, freeing the animals, and, part of the *débris* becoming entangled in the fence, luckily saved them from a bath in the Welland Canal. The General was thrown out with great violence, alighting on his back. He was instantly picked up by Mr. TOMLIN, (who was much cut and bruised,) and carried into a store, where fortunately no bones were found to be broken, but he was much bruised and shaken. Mr. PIERCE, being seated near the driver, was enabled to take a spring and escaped unharmed. Messrs. WELLS and DE VERE were badly bruised, as also was the valet. Mr. CASWELL, the pianist, took a flying leap and alighted on his face, much to the derangement of his nasal organ. The little footman was much alarmed, and his smart livery was in a pretty pickle from rolling in the mud. The remainder of the party were more or less bruised. The General bore the mishap with great coolness and composure, and appeared much gratified when he learned that none of his retinue were seriously injured. After a short delay they again started, rejoicing that no worse misfortunes had befallen them. The General was advised to rest himself for the day, but he resisted all solicitations, being determined that the Niagara public should not be disappointed.—*Toronto Globe, Nov. 7.*

AN AMERICAN SHIP FIRED INTO IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—A letter written on board the brig *Wm. Creery*, a vessel owned partly in Philadelphia and partly in New-Orleans, to E. H. SHAW, of this city, contains a statement to the following effect: "On the 24th of September we passed a fort called Terriffa, at the mouth of Gibraltar, one of the Spanish forts, and was signalized by a blank cartridge from one of their guns to hoist our ensign, (flag,) and while so doing they fired into us with an 18-pound shot, striking the top rail and bulwarks about four feet forward of the fore-rigging on the portside, passing through the forecastle, (men's house,) then through the bulkhead and beams, and from there into the cook's house, and lodged on the starboard side of the vessel's between decks, starting two deck planks. The men were on deck forward, not two feet from where the ball struck. The cook had left the galley only a few seconds before the ball struck us. Two men were injured—not seriously—by the splinters that came from the rail. It seems that it is a custom for vessels to hoist their ensigns when passing a fort; but we were not aware of it, and they fired into us before we could get our colors hoisted. They could not help seeing the men forward, and to shoot the way they did looks as if they meant to kill some one."

The *Wm. Creery* was, at the last advices, at Cardiff, bound to Galitz, on the Black Sea.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 8.*

MEDICAL INSTITUTES.—Many new educational, medical and literary institutions are in progress. Among the most prominent of these we may refer to one peculiarly our own, and one that the older residents have watched with great

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have no additional news from the Great Expedition—which, under the circumstances, may be considered a favorable indication of its success. Our dispatch from Fortress Monroe states that on Friday a flag of truce passed between the flag-ships at that station and Norfolk, but that no intelligence whatever relative to the Expedition could be gained from the rebels who were encountered. It was expected, however, that news would soon be received direct by a dispatch boat. The dispatch also conveys indirectly the important information that a second expedition is about to sail—naval officers, it is stated, having been ordered to report to the commanding General, and the troops destined for the service being congregated at Annapolis. A statement to the same effect has already been published in the Times, copied from a Baltimore paper.

A letter has been received at Lewiston, from Capt. Bisbee, of the Ninth Maine Regiment, which is with the Naval Expedition. He states that the steamer *Baltic* has on board forty pieces of ordnance, forty frames for buildings, three hundred wheel-barrows, shovels, picks, &c., and an abundance of heavy canvas. He calculates that there will not be many desertions from his ship, the *Contrecoalcos*, inasmuch as an item of her cargo is $178,000 in specie.

A rumor was in circulation in Washington, yesterday, that the rebels had advanced their pickets all along the lines. If so, the movement is probably merely a feint to cover the withdrawal of troops for the defence of the Atlantic Coast. There is nothing new to report from either the Upper or the Lower Potomac.

Gen. Grant, who was first in command at the battle of Belmont, considers the National victory there complete. He has telegraphed to headquarters at St. Louis that he captured one hundred and thirty prisoners, and all the rebel artillery, though a part of the latter he was forced to leave behind for want of horses. He estimates the National loss in killed and wounded at 250 or 300, and that of the enemy as much heavier. A dispatch from Cairo to the Chicago *Tribune* states that Belmont has been abandoned by the rebels, who acknowledge a loss of 350 in killed alone. Some of the prisoners taken report that a large force was preparing to start to reinforce Price near Springfield, but that the attack will no doubt prevent it. There was a rumor at Cairo on Friday that Jeff. Thompson's forces had been encountered by a National force under Col. Ogilvie and that he had suffered another defeat, with a loss of three hundred killed.

A dispatch from Springfield, Mo., at present the headquarters of the army recently commanded by Gen. Fremont, informs us that the whereabouts of the rebel leaders, Price and McCulloch, has at last been ascertained with certainty. The main body of Price's army is stationed on the north fork of Crane Creek, about forty-five miles south of Springfield—numbering about twenty-five thousand. Ben McCulloch is on Flat Creek, with seven to eight thousand men. In addition to these principal bodies, there are bands numbering from one hundred to one thousand scattered about the country. Price's position on Crane Creek is considered formidable for defence, and he has stationed batteries on elevated positions, overlooking all the approaches. It is quite likely he intends to invite a battle there, and probably will not have long to wait for one.

The St. Louis *Democrat* and *Republican* of Nov. 7 contain a number of cards from different individuals contradicting in the most decided terms statements made in Adj.-Gen. Thomas' report to Secretary Cameron. Mr. A. B. Ogden asserts that the document contains "a series of misstatements and lies" regarding the Benton Barracks, and promises a more detailed exposition. Mr. Thomas Kennedy, Mrs. S. B. Brant's agent, gives the names of twenty or thirty individuals who occupied rooms in the house used as Fremont's headquarters, by way of disproving the allegation that it was rented at $6,000 per annum for the use of three persons. Major Franz Kappner, who superintended the construction of the fortifications about St. Louis, exposes the exaggerated statement regarding the cost of the works, which he energetically denounces as "lies." Mr. E. W. Fox declares that he never had any contract for picket pins or camp kettles. Some of these articles were purchased from the firm of which he is a member, and were of the best quality. He also pronounces the story that he purchased for the Government saddles rejected by Major McKinstry "an infamous and an unqualified lie," and finally, Mr. John M. Krum asserts that the story that he was one of several to present Mr McKinstry a service of plate, is an unmitigated falsehood, and that he never applied for any Government contract, and has never been interested in one directly or indirectly.

The latest advices from the theatre of operation in the Kanawha Valley is received through some soldiers from Col. Tyler's command, who reached Wheeling on Wednesday, with prominent Secessionists in charge. They report that as they left camp, a dispatch was received from Gen Rosecrans, announcing that he had driven the rebels from all their positions except Cotton Hill, and ordering Col. Tyler to bring up his artillery, to assist in dislodging them from that point. Twenty-one rebel prisoners had arrived in Cincinnati from Gen. Rosecrans' camp. They are described as "the most filthy, miserable, forlorn, dejected, ignorant and despicable looking specimen of humanity ever seen in Cincinnati or elsewhere."

Gen. Rosecrans makes some interesting statements regarding the condition of the troops under his command, in a letter addressed to Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, and dated at his headquarters, Oct. 29. The soldiers in his department have been poorly clothed, because they were nearly all of them dispatched hastily in answer to pressing calls, and since entering upon their duties they have changed their positions so frequently that supplies have not reached them regularly. Now, however, they are in very good condition. Gen. Rosecrans contradicts the statement that his force have suffered greatly from sickness. The number in hospital have averaged only four per cent. He recommends that supplies of clothing and other necessaries should be accumulated at some depôt, so as to be made available when the troops shall go into Winter quarters.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* mentions an improbable rumor which had gained currency in that town, to the effect that four hundred of the Ninth Indiana Regiment, stationed at Cheat Mountain, had been captured while on a reconnoissance by a vastly superior force of the enemy, which had decoyed them into an ambusade.

The United States gunboat *Rescue*, on Thursday last, left Fortress Monroe and proceeded up the Rappahannock River as far as Urbana Creek, off the mouth of which she captured a large schooner, from which all stores and movable property were removed, and the vessel then burned. The *Rescue* was fired upon by a masked battery on shore, but the battery was completely silenced, and subsequently every place along the river, which was supposed to harbor rebels, was shelled.

If it be true that the privateer *Sumter* has been captured, as reported by the rebels themselves, the capture was not effected by the steam-frigate *Powhatan*, which arrived at this port yesterday, with her machinery disabled. She encountered a heavy gale on the 6th inst., when south of Hatteras, and broke her delivery pipe. She goes to the Navy-yard for new boilers and other repairs.

Intelligence does not reach us very promptly from Arizona in these troublous times. The latest detailed intelligence from the Territory we have in a copy of the Mesilla *Times*, which has just come to hand. It states that 24 of the 36 companies of National troops stationed in Arizona had surrendered to the rebels, and that the remainder were so completely cut off from communication with the loyal States that their capture was inevitable. Before leaving Forts Breckinridge and Buchanan, however, the National forces which had held the posts succeeded in demolishing them, and in destroying the stores deposited there. They also burned the Tucson Mills, which belonged to Government, together with the grain stored there, to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels. Lieut.-Col. Baylor, who styles himself Governor of Arizona, has appointed his Executive officers, and just now, apparently, they are having unobstructed way in the Territory.

A mercantile circular from St. Thomas, just received in Boston, announces the arrival at that port of several vessels from the Southern States, which had succeeded in running the blockade.

According to the Boston *Journal*, Gen. Wilson, who was in that city, on Government business, on Friday, brands the statement in the *Independent* with regard to the mission of Thurlow Weed, as an unqualified falsehood. He saw Mr. Seward just before leaving Washington, who spoke in the most cheering terms of the improved condition of our foreign relations. The Secretary of State said that foreign Cabinets were beginning to entertain more correct ideas of the nature of our struggle, and of the necessity of discountenancing the rebellion, in order to restore commercial intercourse.

The triumph of the Union cause has been complete in Maryland. Returns from three-fourths of the State indicate the election of Bradford, the Union candidate for Governor, by about *thirty-two thousand majority*—the aggregate vote being the largest ever cast in the State. A clear working majority of Union members are also elected to the Legislature,

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. Scott took his departure for Europe yesterday afternoon in the steamer *Arago*, accompanied by his son-in-law, Col. Scott, and family. He goes direct to Havre, thence to Paris, and, if his health permits, will continue his journey to Rome, where he intends to spend the Winter. Many of our most prominent citizens visited him on board the steamer to bid him farewell, and as the *Arago* left the dock, the crowd upon the wharf gave the old hero three parting cheers.

The remains of Col. E. D. Baker arrived in this City at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, by the steamer *Richard Stockton*. They were received at the pier by several citizens, former residents of California and Oregon, and also by the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council. A procession was formed, and the remains were taken to the Governor's Room in the City Hall, where they will lie in state till Monday morning, when they will be escorted to the California steamer by the Seventy-first Regiment in full force.

The United States store ship *Nightingale*, Capt. David B. Horn, from the Southwest Pass, arrived here yesterday. Oct. 31, she spoke and boarded the schooner *Sally Gay*, of Norwich, Capt. Cressk, hence for Tampico, overhauled her papers, and finding them correct, gave her permission to proceed. The *Nightingale* has as freight the cargoes of several prizes captured in the Gulf by the blockading fleet. She brings no news of consequence from the mouth of the Mississippi.

Of the class which graduated at West Point in 1829, fifteen are dead, ten are known to be in the National service, three are fighting for the rebels, seventeen have resigned, and their whereabouts is unknown, and one has been dismissed from the service. The Dubuque *Herald* calls attention to the fact that Hon. Charles Mason, of Iowa, who graduated at the head of this class, which numbered among its members Geus. Joseph E. Johnston and Lee, has not been assigned any position by the Government, although he offered his services several months since.

A magnificent horse, valued at $600, which was to have been presented to Col. Baker on the very day on which he was killed, has been sold to the Duke de Chartres, of Gen. McClellan's staff.

Julius H. Alexander, whose arrest in Cincinnati we have already noticed, has acknowledged that he is not Lieut.-Colonel of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, as he claimed to be, but insists that he has not been acting as a spy, and those who ordered his apprehension seem inclined to accept his statement.

The United States steamer *Connecticut* left the Navy-yard yesterday afternoon, and anchored in the North River. The new steamer *Constitution* was taken on the screw-dock, and proceeded to her pier on the North River.

The rain-storm on Saturday checked business operations. Flour was in fair demand, and desirable lots were firm. Wheat and Corn were in lively request—the latter partly on speculation, and at advanced prices. A further improvement occurred in Oats. Less activity was discernable in Provisions, Cotton, Groceries, Oils, Hides, Tallow and Whisky—which latter was cheaper. Common Resin was freely purchased at firmer rates. Spirits Turpentine declined. The freight engagements were restricted. There were 553 vessels of all classes in port.

The Southern Expedition.

The taciturnity of the Norfolk newsmongers, about the doings of the National fleet off Beaufort, is naturally accepted as evidence of its success. The rebels have not hitherto been diffident about the proclamation of their victories. To have met that vast flotilla; to have prevented the landing of the army it carried, and to have beaten it off the coast, would be achievements too splendid to be passed without glorification and a reasonable amount of boasting; and it is hard to believe that policy could have prevented the transmission to the North of intelligence so gratifying to their vanity. When, therefore, we are told that Secretary Welles has confidently assured a correspondent that the absence of news is accepted as proof that no bad news need be expected, we can only say the assurance is creditable to the sagacity of that statesman, having, as it has, a proverbial sanction, and embodying, as it does, a very general popular conviction.

It might, indeed, be desirable to sacrifice some minute fraction of this good augury, if it were only to learn when the squadron reached its destination, and attempted its task. The few and unsatisfactory rumors we possess are especially unsatisfactory in the article of dates. If, as some of our cotemporaries suppose, the transactions of which we have indistinct reports, occurred so far back as the latter part of the week ending on the 2d inst., we must unquestionably have received advices a week since through our own channels, supposing Government to have provided for the transmission of the news. It is quite possible, however, that it has been thought preferable that no news should be sent until the entire programme arranged for the expedition in landing at Beaufort has been enacted, and our little army secured against an avalanche of troops suddenly poured upon it from Richmond or Manassas. For news at Washington rarely fails to become news at Richmond and Manassas in a single day; and if these particular tidings do not at once set in motion over the southward railroads a portion of the rebel main army, one object of the expedition will have been missed. The only thing is to prevent such movement occurring too promptly for the safety of Gen. Sherman's force.

In the meantime there need be no apprehensions about the fleet, as affected by the weather of yesterday. If successful, and at the point anticipated, it is abundantly sheltered from the worst spite of wind and weather. Or if, leaving Beaufort in ruins, it has passed southward to Brunswick, in Georgia, it will have the choice of safe anchorage in that fine and capacious harbor, or of sufficient care from danger behind Cumberland and others of the outward sea-islands. There is hardly a chance, indeed, that the present storm, which has none of the violent characteristics of that of the 2d inst., has at all molested the expedition.

Thanksgiving Proclamations.

The approach of the season for the customary annual Thanksgiving Day calls out proclamations from the Governors of the various States. We have before us a dozen of these documents from different heads of States. The present crisis of course lends these papers an interest which they do not possess in the calm times of peace, and the occasion is seized by the Governors to express their views of the situation. To us there is something very grand in the high tone of patriotism that characterizes all these utterances—a symphony of many voices coming from the East and from the West, affirming for the States represented an unfaltering devotion to the Union, and an immovable determination to subdue those who would seek its destruction.

The Governor of Massachusetts appoints Thursday, the 21st of November, as Thanksgiving Day for the Bay State—"the same being the anniversary of that day, in the year of our Lord 1620, on which Pilgrims of Massachusetts, on board the *Mayflower*, united themselves in a solemn and written compact of Government." Gov. Washburn, of Maine, follows the same venerable tradition—"the two hundred and forty-first anniversary of the birth of popular Constitutional Government, the day on which the immortal compact was signed on board the *Mayflower* by our Pilgrim Fathers, and the day on which that venerated band first trod the soil of New-England."

Says the Governor of Maine:

"Let us bless God that long and uninterrupted years of material prosperity have not been permitted to sap the virtue or waste the strength of the people, and that when the hour of duty and trial came, and the fruits of many generations were to be saved or lost on the field of battle, the practice of exalted patriotism became at once the rule, and not the exception, among them; and men of all professions, trades, occupations, parties and opinions, rallied at the earliest note of alarm, with an alacrity commensurate with the magnitude of the dangers which encompassed them. And let us rejoice that we have a country worthy of our devotion and love; that the Government of the fathers, established to secure the blessings of liberty and justice, and to promote the common welfare, still stands firm and fast in the intelligence and patriotism of the people; that He has given them grace and strength to defend and preserve it against the machinations of the enemies of freedom and humanity; that, rising above the petty divisions and the importunate and miserable clamors of ordinary times, they have been made one in a holy zeal and inflexible purpose to preserve the wisest and best Government ever vouchsafed to man."

Says the Governor of Connecticut:

"The deep and extended rebellion now raging against our National Union, and the firm purpose of the conspirators to subvert lawful authority, have arrayed the enemies of free government and the enemies of despotism in armed opposition, and involved the nation in all the horrors of civil war. To maintain our rights against the combined powers of rebels, to reëstablish this Government upon the foundations of righteousness, and to open the way for this whole people to engage again in the avocations of peace, will cost us time and treasure and life. It will carry sorrow into many a heart, and grief into many a family circle. But we may rejoice in confidence that God, who holds the destinies of nations in His hands, has no attribute which can take side with the oppressor; that He is with us in this struggle for right and justice; that the privations and losses which we now suffer will be abundantly rewarded by the richer, purer and higher blessings of liberty, which shall be more permanently enjoyed by future generations."

Says the Governor of Wisconsin:

"A wise God, who makes, and rules, and uses and governs events, and who has kept His people at His will in trying the souls that for more than three quarters of a century have bound this people together. In the midst of most abundant prosperity; while art, and science, and education and true religion were flourishing, and scattering their blessings all abroad; right when our nation had grown richest, and strongest and greatest, a wicked treason upraised its head and sought to destroy all that was venerable, and sacred, and wise and good among the American people.

With a firm reliance upon God's long suffering and forbearance, and upon His just judgment, the majestic power of the nation is now manifested, and it will crush out that treason, that it shall be known henceforth only in ignoble history.

The enemies of true liberty shall not be suffered to prevail.

'The cities of the south shall be shut up, and none shall open them.' * * * * *

'Lift up your eyes and behold them that come from the north; where is the flock *that* was given thee—thy beautiful flock?'

'But this people hath a revolting and a rebellious heart; they are revolters and gone.'

'They are all grievous revolters, walking with slanders; they are brass and iron; they are all corruptors.'

'Thus saith the Lord: Behold, a people cometh from the north country, and a great nation shall be raised from the sides of the earth.' 'They shall lay hold on bow and spear; their voice roareth like the sea; ane they ride upon horses set in array as men for war.'"

Says the Governor of Massachusetts:

"With one accord let us bless and praise God for the oneness of heart, mind and purpose in which He has united the people of this ancient Commonwealth for the defence of the rights, liberties and honor of our beloved country;

May we stand forever in the same mind, remembering the devoted lives of our fathers, the precious inheritance of freedom received at their hands, the weight of glory which awaits the faithful, and the infinity of blessing which it is our privilege, if we will, to transmit to the countless generations of the future.

And, while our tears flow in a stream of cordial sympathy with the daughters of our people, just now bereft, by the violence of the wicked and rebellious, of the fathers, and husbands, and brothers, and sons, whose heroic blood has made verily sacred the soil of Virginia, and, mingling with the waters of the Potomac, has made the river now and forever ours; let our souls arise to God on the wings of praise, in thanksgiving that He has again granted to us the privilege of living unselfishly, and of dying nobly, in a grand and righteous cause;

For the precious and rare possession of so much devoted valor and manly heroism;

For the sentiment of pious duty which distinguished our fallen in the camp and in the field;

And for the sweet and blessed consolation which accompany the memories of those dear sons of Massachusetts on to immortality.

May the controversy in which we stand be found worthy in its consummation of the heroic sacrifices of the people, and the precious blood of their sons, of the doctrine and faith of the Fathers, and consistent with the honor of God, and with justice to all men."

There is the grand Miltonic organ-swell in those words of Andrew, in whose spirit burns the old Puritan fire. The united country echoes back with admiring emphasis all he says of that heroic mother-State, and claims to share with her "the sweet and blessed consolations that accompany the memories of those dear sons of Massachusetts on to immortality."

These proclamations, so full of noble fire and patriotic ardor and Christian doctrine, are welcome certificates from the States. They certify that the tide of patriotism—which rose so high when the Union was assailed by parricidal feuds, filling all the inlets of our National life—is still at the flood and

"Knows no retiring ebb,
But keeps due on."

That sublime manifestation of National vitality is ours, not merely as a memory, but—these proclamations prove it—a living fact, a fact which translates into reality the grand vision of the uprising of a great people, painted by Milton, in his *Areopagitica*:

"Methink I see in my mind a noble and puissant people, rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks. Methinks I see her, as an eagle, mewing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazzled eyes at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance; while the whole noise of timorous and flocking birds, with those also that love the twilight, flutter about amazed at what she means, and in their envious gabble would prognosticate a year of sects and schisms."

A New Work of Guizot.

Under the heading of "The Church and Christian Society in 1861," M. Guizot has just published a book which cannot fail to impress public opinion, wherever the name of this distinguished writer and statesman is known. The singularity of this book consists in the fact that, though a Protestant by birth and convictions, an efficient and zealous member of several Protestant associations, and a devoted advocate of his faith, M. Guizot forgets in it his personal opinions as well as his antecedents, and pleads the cause of the temporal power of the Papacy. Leaving aside all differences existing in the religious world, he sees in the Churches which divide the faith of the people between themselves, but members of the same family, whose Head is Jesus Christ. He does not think that the reunion of belief in a universal faith be either in our nature or in our destiny. He says that whatever may be our faith, we have all been brought up in certain religious sentiments common to all, that modern civilization is essentially christian, and that we all bear the name of Christianity. There is in this fact a moral and social unity capable of resisting all diversities of belief, of surviving all struggles, and of binding all the Christians together.

M. Guizot sees in the attacks now directed against the Pope a danger for all Christianity—because, says he: "When a great Christian Church suffers all Churches suffer with it. He is afraid of the blows dealt to Christianity by materialism, pantheism, rationalism, scepticism, and by the historical criticism of the times; and though he believes Christianity will survive, still he advises its friends not to be divided, and to gather all their strength. It is for this reason that he begs the Christian world to come to the support of the Pope, whose fall, would, in his opinion, hasten the ruin of the faith and worship among civilized communities.

It may be thought that this work of M. Guizot has been written with the purpose of showing his hostility to Napoleon III., whose policy and administration he does not approve. Louis Napoleon is not on the friendliest terms with the Holy See, and as direct opposition to his Government is not allowed, his opponents avail themselves of all circumstances to make their protest felt. It is for this reason that, at the time of Lamoricière's acceptance of the command of the Papal army, the leaders of the Orleans Party, men not particularly remarkable for their faith in Catholicity—such as De Broglie, Cousin, Villemain, Guizot himself, took the part of the Pope, as a means of opposition to the empire. We do not pretend, however, to say that M. Guizot's last book has been written under the influence of this political sentiment. We content ourselves with noticing a fact which must have a certain degree of weight wherever a statesman out of office undertakes to write his opinions upon the events of the day.

Spain as one of the Great Powers.

It needs no special inspiration to discover that Spain, having renewed her youth, has entered upon a new and troublesome stage of her career. As well in the Old World as in the New, she has undertaken the laborious *rôle* of a first-rate Power. Having dispersed the Carlists, and expelled Cristina, the Government of Isabella has succeeded in courting the presence of foreign capital and enterprise, a transfusion which has given life to her dying industrial energies, and some revenue and more credit to the national exchequer. To create a navy and an army would naturally be the first use a military Prime Minister would make of his new resources; and Marshal O'Donnell has created both, and by the war in Morocco, and participation in the attack upon Cochin China, has sought to afford both the practical drill and experience which the French military establishment has acquired in the finishing schools of Algeria, Crimea and Italy. Now it is observable that all those who bear about them maiden swords, are not usually free from a certain swagger and provocative bluster, which often impels them to flesh their maiden weapons rashly and indiscriminately. Spain, in resuming her youth, has not dispensed with these youthful attributes. Having seduced Dominica, and, wrenching as it were the very knocker from the gate of Port-au-Prince, bullied and insulted the Haytian Republic, she turns to Liberia, that other and only remaining negro Republic on the map, and picks a quarrel with its sable Government. And as if practice upon the African races, Moorish and Hametic, had strengthened her arm for strife of a higher order, we find her also aiming a blow at Mexico, with a view of restoring, if not a Spanish viceroy, at least a decided Spanish influence, over the affairs of that country. By such demonstrations we are constrained to recognize the resolute purpose of the Spaniard to recover the place in affairs of the world, which he once conquered, and has so long lost.

But in turning from this present second expedition for the conquest in America of an Empire for the Crown of Castile and Aragon, to that other which bore Cortez to Vera Cruz, nearly three centuries and a half ago, it is impossible not to be struck with the total unfitness of Spain to play again on the world's theatre the part of a leading Power, which she then filled so magnificently. During those three hundred years and more, the Spanish is the only European people which has learned nothing; which has clung tenaciously to the most retroactive and discouraging traditions; which has accepted none of that education which has fitted other States of Chistendom to become first-rate Powers. Russia, which, at the time the sun never set on the Spanish dominions, and all the usurers in the world could not have told their wealth, was simply a complex entanglement of unknown wandering tribes, has, by attention to the progress of ideas, risen to be an influence of overmastering potency among mankind. England, as the champion of progress, has erected a wider empire than that of Philip III., and France, passing at a stride to the front of the great world movement, assumes to be the leader of the human race. But Spain, in awakening from her long sleep, and marching forth into the arena of human affairs, is nothing more than an armed and untaught savage, suddenly let loose in the tranquil walks of civilization. While liberty of creed and liberty of political action are the watchwords of other nations, Spain appears as she appeared in 1561, the propagandist of absolutism and superstition. She is the apostle of reaction. Her mission is to set the world back three hundred years, to a period when the infantry of the Peninsula was the terror of Europe, and the armadas of Cadiz ruled the seas. All that Philip II., in his greed of universal empire and a single faith, in accordance with the decretals of Trent, was ambitious to accomplish, that and nothing more (if the dream now were not absurdly chimerical,) would be the aim and ambition of cotemporary Spain. Its employment of power is to convert republics into fractions of monarchies, and restore peoples who have relaxed their adhesion to the Church of Rome to their former submission. She sent all the way to Cochin China to avenge a martyred priest. She turns San Domingo from a democracy into a dependency of a crown. She goes to Mexico to reimpose yokes, monarchial and clerical, of which the people, after a strife of nearly fifty years' duration, have only just now succeeded in ridding themselves. Such is the mission Spain, as a first-rate Power, proposes to herself.

How important it is to the welfare of mankind that a pride and power which reach towards such ends should be abased and destroyed, it is surely unnecessary to say. In proposing an intimate alliance among themselves to resist the new ambition of their old mistress, the Spanish-American Republics show how properly they appreciate the danger. It is possible that "out of this nettle, Danger, they may pluck the flower, Safety." They may be compelled to a unity of purpose and force in withstanding this retrogressive energy, which in the absence of peril they might never have had the wisdom to adopt voluntarily; and thus they may secure peace, the only element necessary to speed them on the road to prosperity. Should this state of things happily arise, it will then be for this Government to assemble another Congress at Panama, and there in reassuring to all these States, whether in North or South America, their perfect independence of Spain, become the Champion of Civil and Religious Liberty, against Old World tyrannies and bigotries.

The Engagement at Belmont.—As further but still imperfect details touching the encounter at Belmont come to hand, they lose something of their first ill-coloring. While the losses upon the National side were severe, there is reason to believe they were greatly exceeded by those of the rebels; and if it be true that the latter have abandoned Belmont, the object of Gen. Grant is certainly accomplished. To have attained it with less risk and loss would have been so much to the credit of that officer, that we can only hope the numbers of the enemy were exaggerated, or material facts in the business suppressed to suit telegraphic convenience. It will be judicious, therefore, to suspend opinion until official accounts are received.

New Phase of Temperance.

In the whirl of political excitement attendant upon the State election last week, the fact was entirely overlooked by the great mass of voters that the Maine law question was involved in the issues of the election. It will be remembered that a concurrent resolution was passed at the last session of the Legislature, providing that the Constitution of the State be so amended as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that this amendment is the Winter to be referred to the Legislature just chosen. In hardly a single District of the State was the question mooted, and even the teetotal organs advised their readers, in view of the immediate and pressing perils of the nation, to hold in abeyance the minor object of liquor prohibition. The liquor dealers, however, who are thoroughly organized throughout the State, pledged themselves, at their meeting at Syracuse last month, not to vote for any man who favored the proposed constitutional amendment, and who was not directly in favor of repealing the present excise law, and allowing all citizens "to sell strong and spirituous liquors and wines in any quantity." The probability is that the amendment will be voted down by the Legislature. Even if adopted by that body, however, it has yet to be submitted to the popular vote of the State before it becomes a law.

Notwithstanding the bad prospects for prohibitory legislation in this State and throughout the country at the present time, the Maine law, or something analogous to it, has now a wider application, and over a larger body of men, than ever before. Throughout the great army of the Republic a system of practical prohibition very generally prevails. In 1832 the spirit ration was abolished in the army and the 208th paragraph of the Regulations forbids sutlers "to keep ardent spirits or other intoxicating drinks," which order is absolute, and admits of no exception. An act was also passed by last Congress prohibiting any person from giving, selling or administering spirituous liquor to any soldier, or any person wearing the uniform of a soldier, in the District of Columbia. Besides these laws, the commanders of almost every division of the army have enforced stringent rules upon the subject. Gen. McClellan has issued his order thereanent, and an equally rigid rule has been promulged by Gen. Banks. Gen. Stone prohibits the article, gives his men permission to destroy any vessel containing it, and punishes severely any one attempting to vend it. The Military Governor of Alexandria has forbidden the bringing of liquor of any description into Virginia, through his Government. At Fortress Monroe it is now quite impossible, by any sort of ingenuity, to smuggle in a single gill of liquor. In many divisions of the Western army rules not less severe are in force. At Cairo, Gen. McClernand has issued an order shutting up all drinking-houses in the town at one blow—and the order is rigidly enforced by a Provost-Marshal. In St. Louis, liquor is prohibited to the troops, but the loyal German soldiers are still allowed to worship at the shrine of King Gambrinus. As the city is under martial law, all liquor-sellers are licensed by the Provost; and the penalties of the law are so severe that it is seldom evaded. In some districts, where fever and ague prevail, great dissatisfaction exists among the soldiers that they cannot get their preventive horn of whisky in the morning; and an effort will be made at the next session of Congress to reintroduce the spirit ration into the army. The soldiers of Jeff. Davis have their regular whisky rations, and the patriotic distillers here think it a great hardship that our troops should be forbidden this demoralizing luxury.

Changes of Generals.—In nearly every military department, and in almost every column of the army, the commanding officers have been superseded or transferred since the opening of this brief war. In Baltimore, Butler gave place to Cadwallader, and he in turn to Banks, and Banks again to Dix. In St. Louis, when Harney made his incongruous treaty, the Government removed him, and gave Lyon command; Lyon was soon subordinated to Fremont, who now, in turn, gives place to Hunter. On the Upper Potomac, Patterson was superseded by Banks; at Fortress Monroe, Butler was superseded by Wool; in Kentucky, Anderson was followed by Sherman, who now gives up his command to Buel. Cairo, Grant took the place of Prentiss in Western Virginia, Rosecrans succeeded McClellan. At Washington, McDowell, on account of Bull Run, was superseded by McClellan; and now Scott himself gives place to the last named General. Some of these officers have been displaced for incompetency or blundering; others have been transferred to more responsible posts, or posts more adapted to their genius; intrigue may have had something to do with the removal of others; while some not named have been removed for drunkenness and immorality. When a General fails of success, we want him out of the road at once. In this we but follow the example of other nations in all ages. In the days of the first French Revolution, unsuccessful or blundering Generals were speedily put out of the way by decapitation, and the quick guillotine performed the work now accomplished in a milder but equally effective manner. This was done in numerous instances until the military bunglers were all weeded out, and then the Republican army brought forth a list of great Generals unparalleled in the history of any other people. In the Crimean war, again, St. Arnaud died, and Canrobert was superseded, and Pelissier proved to be the man for the the emergency. In our Revolution also, and in the war of 1812, we had the same experience with our Generals in many cases that we are having now. Doubtless, in the present war, we will finally find the path to victory, and find, too, the men to lead us thither. But it takes time and labor to discover them.

Obituary.

Mr. Job Collamer, Assistant Superintendent of the Central Railroad, who died in Buffalo, on Thursday last, was born near Ballston Springs, in 1818. He was conductor of the first train that entered the Rochester Depôt, in 1840. In 1841, he was appointed Superintendent of the Watertown and Rome Railroad, which position he resigned to go into the grain business in Buffalo. In 1857, he was elected Superintendent of the Western Division of the New-York Central Railroad. His death was the termination of an illness which first exhibited itself last August.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

[illegible] Revised—The Law Relating to Internal Taxation—Plain Provisions of the Constitution, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1861.

Attention has recently been directed to the incongruous and unconstitutional nature of the law important legislation of Congress for raising revenue by internal taxation. It seems to be incontestibly true that a gross blunder has been committed, and the very first days of the regular session, which meets in December, should be devoted to a revision and amendment of the hasty and ill-advised work of the extra session.

In the first place, the internal tax laws are tacked on to the revised tariff upon foreign goods, and are not even referred to in the caption. They are embraced in chapter XLV. of the Laws of the Session, which is found at page 292 of the *Statutes at Large*, under the following caption: "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes." The chapter covers twenty pages, yet less than three contain all that relates to import duties, and the remaining seventeen are devoted to subjects not even hinted at in the heading, viz.: to the direct and income taxes. This omission in the caption is, of itself, an error unworthy of the National Legislature, since it evinces haste and carelessness; but it is trifling in comparison with those which followed.

The provision for the direct tax commences with the eighth section of the act, and declares that "a direct tax of twenty millions of dollars be, and is hereby annually laid upon the United States," and then follow the proportions severally allotted to each State. Next come several sections providing for the appointment of Assessors and defining their duties. Section 13 enacts "that the said direct tax, laid by this act, shall be assessed and laid on the value of all lands and lots of ground, with their improvements and dwelling-houses, which several articles subject to taxation shall be enumerated and valued, by the respective Assessors, at the rate each of them is worth in money on the 1st day of April in 1862." Then follow thirty odd sections, giving full and minute directions to the Assessors, and all referring to the one subject of real estate. So there can be no shadow of doubt that the $20,000,000 are to be collected out of the owners of real estate, and the amount is properly apportioned among the several States according to the population. So far so good.

But at section 49 of this legislative hotch-potch, the provision for an income tax commences, and here the law-makers seem to have totally lost sight of the Constitution in their patriotic fervor, or, more probably, their eagerness to get home. It may seem surprising that 300 men of average intelligence should all simultaneously have become oblivious of some of the plainest provisions of the fundamental law, and to persons at a distance, who are not familiar with the practical working of the legislative machine, the phenomenon would appear to be inexplicable. But to those who have been in the habit of attending to the mode of doing business in the capital, and who are aware that no member ever thinks of reading a bill, or listening to its reading, unless he happens to belong to the committee which reports it, the mystery is easy of explication. The three formal readings in the presence of the houses, which the parliamentary rules require every bill to undergo before becoming a law, are the most shameful farces. In the first place, two of the readings have been reduced in practice to nothing more than an announcement of the bills by their headings, while to the one actual reading, which the Clerk performs at 240 speed, amid loud talking, boisterous laughing and general uproar no man is so eccentric as to think of paying attention. Such is plainly and without exaggeration the mode of conducting the legislation of the country. When a strictly partisan measure is up for consideration, whether in the form of a bill or resolution, every ear is attentive, and every eye on the look-out, but where these party touchstones are not involved there is scarcely a fraudulent claim too barefaced, or an important general measure too clumsily and ignorantly put together, but it may pass through the two Houses of Congress. But to the case in point.

The first article of the Constitution declares that:

"Representation and direct taxation shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians, not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons."

And, again, having reference to this arbitrary mode of enumerating, it is said that:

"No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken."

I quote these familiar sections of the Constitution in order that the language of the instrument itself may be compared with that of the income-tax law passed at the last session of Congress. It is as follows:

"That from and after the first day of January next, there shall be levied, collected and paid *upon the annual income of every person residing in the United States*, whether such income is derived from *any kind of property*, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, if such annual income exceeds the sum of eight hundred dollars, a tax of three per centum on the amount of such excess of such income above eight hundred dollars."

It is seen that this income-tax imposes the sams uniform per centum upon the profits of all citizens of the United States, and thus entirely ignores the principle of Federal numbers, and the varying proportions of tax due from the several States, arising from the possession or non-possession of slaves. It is sweeping in its terms, and goes on to provide for the appointment of collectors, and to bind them up in heavy penalties to exact the last farthing, without reference to State quotas. In truth, the act is indefinite as to the amount to be collected, and it was therefore simply impossible to apportion the States their quotas, according to federal numbers. It must be obvious that the failure to apportion the income tax among the States according to their federal numbers, as defined in the Constitution, is a mistake, which vitiates the act in all its parts, and renders it inconsistent with that instruement; but behind this there is another error, radical in its character, which renders apportionment impossible, and that is the omission to name the sum to be raised. The land-tax law very properly sets out with a requisition of twenty millions, and a definite statement of the quota of each State. The income-tax law, on the contrary, sets no limit to the amount of revenue to be raised under it, but requires from all citizens of the United States a uniform three per centum of their incomes, when the amount shal exceed a given sum. The fifty-third section, indeed, provides that any State or Territory "may lawfully assume, assess, collect and pay into the Treasury of the United States the direct tax, or any quota thereof, imposed by this act upon the State," in its own way, and by its own officers [illegible] in terms refers to the land-tax, to the exclusion of that upon incomes, inasmuch as it is [illegible] of an assessment as well as of an apportionment among the States. It could have no reference to the income-tax, for the simple reason that neither the aggregate amount of it, nor the quotas of the States are known. Congress attempted a general assessment upon individuals, at a uniform rate per centum, in utter disregard of the constitutional requirements.

It cannot be maintained that the proceeds of the income-tax are to go to make up the twenty millions required under the land-tax, because, as I have above shown, the whole sum is to be raised upon real estate alone; and, furthermore, the exaction of a uniform rate of three per centum upon the income of every citizen of the United States, "whether such income is derived from *any kind of property*, or any profession," is clearly incompatible with an apportionment according to National population, which would take from the profits of slave labor but three-fifths of the amount paid by free labor. I shall not be suspected of an interested feeling of solicitude for these constitutional immunities of slaveholders, but what I mean to do is to call attention to the clear incompatibility of the income tax with the Constitution, and to show the necessity for its immediate revision.

OBSERVER.

The Naval Expedition—The Greatness of Scott as a General—The Secret of His Success—Gen. McClellan's Capabilities—The Feeling Between Regulars and Volunteers, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

I was rejoiced to ascertain yesterday that I was mistaken in the destination of the Naval Expedition; not because the the *true* one is best—for that is doubtful—but because the Government has shown it can keep a secret, under even hydraulic pressure. The public will be disappointed in the magnitude of the blow struck, even if it accomplishes all it at the *outset* proposes; yet the remote results may be all that can be reasonably desired.

Now that SCOTT is dead to the army, much more will be said of him by the Press than there has been for the last three months. That he was a great General is universally conceded. He had great powers of generalization, and the field of his military operations seemed to lay like a map in his mind, so that he was able to bring everything to bear on a given point—tend to one grand result.

I do not wish, however, to speak of his rare qualities as a military chieftain, but to raise the inquiry: "What was it which, at the outset of his career, gave him such power over his troops that he suddenly, as if by magic, converted them from apparently inefficient soldiers into steady veterans?" The true answer to this would be of infinite service to our officers who have their reputations to make.

SCOTT never received a military education, and hence did not win the confidence of his troops, nor his victories through the advantages it is supposed to give. At the commencement of the war of 1812, we had ten thousand troops on the New-York frontier, under the command of SMYTHE, and WILKINSON, and DEARBORN, and others, who had seen much service in the Revolution, while the British had but four thousand, yet we were beaten at every point, and driven back in disgrace, until SCOTT, a mere stripling, took command. Then the troops, who seemed to be demoralized by continual defeat, suddenly became veterans. This was not owing to any extraordinary drill that this uneducated officer was able to give them in a few weeks. It was either through a keen appreciation of the American character, or rather perhaps a true sympathy with it, which enabled him to call out the real strength of the American soldier. Though the American should be drilled to the perfection of Austrian or Russian troops, till he moves with the steadiness and certainty of well-adjusted machinery, his true strength has not been brought out. We need thorough drill, but we need something else just as much. The Vendean armies would have been called a rude, half armed rabble by any military man; yet they broke in pieces the best troops of France. SCOTT'S power consisted in bringing into action the freeman's individual pride and reckless daring. At Niagara, to troops that had been beaten again and again, he had only to say as he dashed up to the line: "Men, they say you are good at long shot, but can't stand the cold steel. Give the lie to the base slander—*charge!*" and they went like a rolling rock through the astonished ranks of the enemy. So at Lundy's Lane, they exhibited that extraordinary spectacle witnessed but once or twice in the history of the world—men crossing bayonets with the foe. Scornful regulars might make a note of that to their advantage. SCOTT never forgot what power right words uttered at the right time have on American soldiers. At Cerro Gordo, when the last height was to be carried, the troops formed under his eye, and led by West Point officers, charged under a plunging fire up the rugged slope, lying at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees. SCOTT, in the meantime, with his staff, took the circuitous road that led to the top. When he reached it, the Mexicans were flying in every direction; and as he galloped up to the entrenchments and looked on his brave fellows begrimed with powder and smoke, his eye moistened and his lip quivered, and shaking his clenched fist at them, he exclaimed, "*Oh, you young rascals, you.*" With that single speech ringing in their ears, those troops charging under his eye would evermore be invincible. NAPOLEON understood that moral power was half, even when everything depended on hard blows. The ruling sentiment of the French was glory, and he appealed to it on all occasions and with success. Look at his address to the soldiers after the battle of the Pyramids—indeed, almost all his orders. What did he care if military or civil critics called them froth and foam and wordy declamation,—he spoke to his troops and not to them. It was this high moral sentiment which he kindled to such intense glow that gave them as much power as the severe discipline to which they were subjected. Mere discipline would have made them no better than Austrian or Russian troops. I have made these suggestions, because I have been struck and pained to notice the indifference with which our troops seem to go through all their evolutions. The men appear to have lost all their personal energy and action by being massed together in regiments and brigades. This may be owing, in part, to the fact that they are made to believe they are good for nothing till they are perfect in drill, and the consciousness of their deficiency in this respect prevents decision and promptness in action. Still I cannot but think the fault lies somewhere else. From the commencement of this unhappy war till now, and from the President down, there have been uttered none of those thrilling words that electrify the popular heart. We do not seem to rise above the idea that we have got into a bad fight about some property that has been stolen.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, judging from his face, has great steadiness of nerve and a cool courage that the wildest tumult could not shake. The expression of his countenance shows also a dogged resolution that would make him take a most terrible pounding unmoved. As I watched him the other day in a review, he involuntarily reminded me of another MAC—the lion-hearted MCDONALD, who carried the French Empire on the point of his sword at the battle of Wagram. Whether he has that electrical power over troops which SCOTT had, and which made them close like a wall of iron around him, remains to be seen. Some of his orders look like it, and indicate that we have got "the right man" at last. Thorough drill is of vital importance, but that he cannot expect in such an impromptu army as he has under him. He must look elsewhere for the reliance on the battle-field. The time will come when ten words rightly spoken will be worth ten thousand men.

I see that RUSSELL, of the *Times*, takes the same view that I do of the impossibility of handling a large army in such a field as lies in front of Manassas. He says: "Any attempt to manœuvre or to handle even a third of the reputed forces before Washington in that hilly, wooded region must fail. No *coup d'œil* can be of service unless the General directs operations from a baloon by an electric telegraph to each Colonel's pocket." But even this striking way of putting it does not show all the difficulty that lies in the way of the Commander-in-Chief. If he had this extraordinary position and this extraordinary system of communication with his subordinates, it would be of very little service. The only order that could be obeyed would be the simple one, "March on." If ever the slang phrase, "Each man on his own hook," has an illustration on a grand scale, it will be in a general attack on the rebel lines. Still, notwithstanding my own incredulity, I don't know but it will be made. In the speech MCCLELLAN made the other day, in the presentation of a sword to him, he uttered a sentence which means a great deal or nothing at all. He said: "*The war cannot be long; it may be desperate.*" If that was well considered, it would seem to indicate that he regarded the defeat of the rebel army before him as virtually closing the war, and he meant to do it. If these are his views and plans, though I may not agree with him about the length of the war, I do most fully about the desperate character of it. It may be that now he is untrammeled, he designs to move *en masse* on the enemy's positions. If he does and the naval expedition fails to draw off a portion of the rebel forces, it will be a "battle of the giants." Should the Southern army, however, be materially weakened, I do not imagine BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON will risk a decisive battle, but retire from one strong position to another. If, in reply to this it be said, *that* will compel them to give up Virginia, perhaps so, but they had better abandon Virginia and save the army, than lose both together.

The feeling against the Secretary of War for permitting the report of Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS to be published in the *Tribune*, is deepening and strengthening instead of becoming weaker. The first angry excitement against him for allowing such revelations to be made, is giving place to the settled conviction that personal malice was stronger than patriotism. The most unaccountable part of it is that he should go out to Missouri himself, and after careful investigation, permit FREMONT to prosecute his campaign, and then when he had become environed with his foes, deliberately turn round and sow discord in his army, and make the officers that command it more hostile to each other than they are to the common enemy.

"Curses," it is said, "like chickens, come home to roost," and the Secretary of War may find that the consequences of the wicked publication of this document will fall more heavily on his head than on that of FREMONT. Speaking for myself, I have but little doubt that had the latter been left alone he would soon have shown his unfitness for so important and wide a command—one for which his past life had given him no training. Now, unless he wins a decided victory before that document reaches him, he is certainly lost. It will fall upon the army like a whirlwind, rending it in pieces. Then disasters, the extent of which cannot now be measured, will overtake Missouri—disasters that the War Department had not the sagacity to foresee or the patriotism to deprecate—all of which the friends of FREMONT will charge, not to his incapacity, but to the Secretary's ruinous act.

There is great bitterness of feeling between the regulars and volunteers. It is amusing sometimes to see in what forms it exhibits itself. The other day I heard a young officer who, by dint of some influence, had got an appointment in the regular army, (jumping at one bound from a clerkship in a store to a lieutenancy in it,) damning, in a vociferous way and with a swaggering air, the volunteers. One would have thought, to hear him talk, that the regular army had rocked him in his cradle. The open contempt of the regulars is foolish and hurtful. The volunteers do not pretend to be their equals in military knowledge—they come only to stand by their side in a great struggle for which their numbers are too few. On the other hand, the volunteers do not allow enough for the sensitiveness of the regular officers. The latter have studied hard for many years, and toiled perhaps over many a battle-field without having reached a higher grade than Captain or Major, and yet suddenly find themselves placed under a Brigadier that does not know enough of military tactics to command a company. This is hard, but they must remember the General vanishes at the termination of the war, while the regular Captain goes up step by step, in life-long pay from the Government.

Yesterday a whole brigade, with a regiment of cavalry, were sent down into Maryland, along the Potomac. The troops and trains together came in a long line down Pennsylvania-avenue, wound round the base of the Capitol, and ascending the hill, stretched away till the head of the column dipped over the hill two miles, I should judge, distant. The rear of the force was still at the Capitol when the word halt passed along the lines, and the soldiers, who were heavily loaded with their blankets and knapsacks, were allowed to take a short rest. Those by the Capitol sat down on the huge blocks of marble that lay scattered around, as if they were their own property. Those farmers and mechanics from the remote country seemed to be saying: "These are our blocks of marble; we have come to take care of them—woe to the traitor who attempts to lay hands on them." It may have been a freak of the imagination, but their whole attitude and bearing were as if they felt that that proud Capitol was theirs, as a part of the people. It *was* the literal truth, whether they thought it or not. They were not hirelings brought there to defend a crowned head or a royal throne, but the work of their own hands, the representative of their own nationality.

As Winter approaches, and the nights grow colder, many ingenious devices are resorted to by the soldiers, to make their tents more comfortable. One is simply a slight improvement on the charcoal pit. A hole is dug, two feet square, in the centre of the tent, walled up with stone, and covered with earth, with the exception of a small opening left on the top for the introduction of fuel. To this they have a close-fitting covering, to prevent the smoke from creeping into the tent. Two trenches are then dug on opposite sides, leading from the oven to the air outside of the tents. These trenches being covered up, one answers as a tube through which the cold air passes to keep the fire burning, and the other as a chimney for the smoke to pass out. These two trenches change duties, acting alternately as chimneys or feeders as the wind shifts. By this process, the whole earth floor becomes dry and warm as it would be in 'Midsummer, exposed to the full heat of the sun. But the completest arrangement for the comfort of the soldier in his Winter quarters, is now on exhibition at the War Department. It is the old Sibley tent, with a tube of heavy sheet iron for the tent-pole, (and about the same size,) while under the tripod instead of the ordinary little conveniences is a sheet iron stove—the short pipe of it entering this hollow tent-pole. The stove can be a miniature one, used only for heating; or a larger one, with two holes for tin dishes. The only alteration from the ordinary Sibley tent is the substitution of the hollow iron for the wooden tent-pole, fitting in the tripod instead of the ground, in the same way, and a stove beneath. A tin cap fits over the pipe, outside of the tent, to prevent the rain coming through the orifice. We must have, in any case, a formidable army in Maryland and around Washington this Winter, whose camps it may be neccssary to shift. In such a case, these tents would be invaluable. I am told there is a wooden barrack, invented by a Western man, which is far better for this purpose, though I have not seen it. Each barrack will hold a company, and can be put up complete in ten or fifteen minutes, while the cost is not greater than that of tents. Nothing could be more comfortable than this for troops going into Winter quarters.

I spoke in a former letter of noticing large fields with ropes stretched across, to which the cavalry horses were tied. I supposed at the time that this was a temporary arrangement, and that in a few days sheds would be built for them. To my surprise I find that this is not so, and these thousands of horses have been standing unhoused and unblanketed through all the late storms. The consequence, as might have been expected, is, they are dying at the rate of fifteen or sixteen a day. This neglect is cruel to the poor beasts, and most wasteful extravagance on the part of the Government. The cost of the horses that die in a single day would put up comfortable sheds for a whole regiment. Nor is this all. Should a cold, long northeast storm, accompanied with sleet set in, I should expect to see pneumonia rage among the animals to such an extent that whole regiments would be dismounted in a week. But even should this not occur, the horses will be quite unfit for hard service. The horse is a tender animal, and if you expect to get any work out of him he must be well taken care of. I have been told this morning that this would be attended to. The truth is the proper officer of every regiment should have been authorized to make a requisition on the Government for material for proper sheds at the outset. I know the almost insuperable obstacles that attend the rapid organization of such a large army, but it seems to me there is a great lack of system and matters get unnecessarily tangled up.

J. T. H.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NOTED CONFIDENCE MAN CAUGHT.—JAMES MCMANUS, *alias* JAMES BRADY, was arrested by Officer GOLDEN, of the Sixth Precinct, on Friday night, charged with grand larceny upon several occasions. The prisoner is a man of some note, and some time ago figured in the papers as the person who robbed a lady of money and diamonds, to the value of between $4,000 and $5,000, while on a steamboat passing down the Mississippi River. About 18 months ago, he made the acquaintance of Mr. GEO. HARRISON, a wealthy gentleman, residing at No. 146 Thompson-street, in this City, and by his superior address and fine, manly appearance, so won the confidence of HARRISON that he loaned him money to quite a large amount, and upon one occasion bought two silk dresses for MCMANUS' wife. About the time the dresses were bought, MCMANUS went to HARRISON'S house at an early hour one morning, and by false representations forced his way into Mr. HARRISON'S chamber while he was asleep, took from a dressing-table a watch and chain, valued at $200, and some other articles, and with them made his escape. The next we hear of him is in New-Orleans, where he represented himself as a Methodist minister, dressed as such and preached as he had opportunity. Some time in March last he made the acquaintance of Mr. MCCLUSKY, at the Park House, in this City. The meeting was apparently a casual one, and soon Mr. MCCLUSKY became so enamored with the learning and fine social qualities of MCMANUS, that at the conclusion of an evening's conversation he invited him to remain at the hotel with him during the night. MCMANUS represented to MCCLUSKY that he was at that time a Professor at Princeton College, N. J. During the night Prof. MCMANUS stole the gold watch of his friend, and also three gold chains and some other articles, valued in all at about $650, and made his escape. Mr. MCCLUSKY, who resides in Boston, at once made known to the police the loss he had sustained, and from that time Officer GOLDEN has had the matter in charge, and been on the lookout for the prisoner. When arrested, he at first denied the charge, but subsequently admitted that he was the person who robbed MCCLUSKY, and stated that he should plead guilty if a charge was made by him. Justice CONNOLLY held the prisoner for examination in default of bail. MCCLUSKY'S watch and chains were recovered yesterday from a pawn-shop in Walker-street. MCMANUS is about thirty-five years of age, of fine personal appearance, converses very well, and is apparently a well-educated man. He says he is a native of Philadelphia. Mr. MCCLUSKY has been telegraphed to come on, and enter a complaint against the prisoner.

MEETING OF THE EMPLOYES OF BROOKS BROTHERS.—About one hundred of the employes of BROOKS BROTHERS, clothing dealers, in Broadway, assembled at No. 281 Grand-street, last evening, for the purpose of remonstrating against the reduced prices given them for making up garments. The meeting, which was composed principally of Germans, was regularly organized, and much earnestness was manifested on the part of all present. From a statement made by one of their number, it would appear that some time during the Summer, BROOKS BROS. reduced the prices of work nineteen per cent., on the ground that business was dull, and they could not afford to pay the former rates. At the present time, in view of the large Government contracts entered into by the firm, the workmen considered they would be justified in demanding the old prices. From a statement made by Mr. ANDERSON, who was the main speaker on the occasion, it seems that a few days since a meeting was held by some of the workmen, and a committee was appointed to wait upon BROOKS BROS., and present a petition embodying their grievances, and asking for an advance in prices to the former terms. The committee met with a cold reception from Mr. DAN. BROOKS, and were referred by him to Mr. MILLER, a foreman of the establishment, who, he said, would adjust the difficulties and arrange a bill of prices satisfactory to all parties. The Committee persisted that Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS were the proper persons for them to consult, and accordingly it was arranged to have an interview on Saturday. The interview was had yesterday, which resulted in BROOKS BROTHERS agreeing to give the former prices, with one or two exceptions. The workmen were not fully satisfied, but concluded to work another week for the prices proposed, and then hold a meeting, compare books, and decide upon the course to be pursued by them hereafter.

GRAND LARCENY—CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—JOHN MCCARTY, residing at No. 64 Mott-street, went into the exchange office of A. S. JONES, No. 116 South-street, and during the temporary absence of the clerk he seized three packages of bills containing $640, and was walking out of the door, when he was caught and delivered over to Officer WATERS, of the Second Ward. Justice CONNOLLY committed him, yesterday, in default of $1,000 bail.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL to Nov. 8, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Nov. 1	137	147	284
Admitted to Nov. 8	23	35	58
Discharged, cured or relieved	26	40	66
Died	8	2	10
Remaining at date	126	140	266

Males, 238; females, 28.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday upon the body of JOSEPH WILEY, a child three years of age, who was scalded to death by falling into a tub of boiling water.

City Politics.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE TAMMANY HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE—HEADING OFF FERNANDO.

An important meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee was held at Tammany Hall last night. After some discussion, in which it was conceded that FERNANDO WOOD must, as far as laid in the power of Tammany Hall, be defeated at the ensuing election, the following resolutions, reported by District-Attorney WATERBURY from the Special Committee appointed at the last meeting, were adopted by a vote of 86 to 3:

Whereas, The political and official course of FERNANDO WOOD, the present Mayor of the City, has been such that his reelection would be dangerous to the welfare and good government of our City, baleful in the example which it would present of success to such a career, and in every respect discreditable to our people; and,

Whereas, as the first means of securing a reform in the administration of our municipal affairs, and restoring good government to our City, it is necessary to elect an honest man to the office of Mayor. And

Whereas, there is a universal desire expressed not only among Democrats, but also by their opponents, that the votes of all who are hostile to the success of FERNANDO WOOD, should be concentrated on one candidate, in order to render the defeat he is certain to encounter overwhelming and final. Therefore,

Resolved, That the following members of this Committee, to wit: First, Second and Third Wards, Thos. Byrnes; Fourth Ward, Charles J. Dougherty; Fifth Ward, John Y. Savage, Jr.; Sixth Ward, John Clancy; Seventh Ward, Wm. M. Tweed; Eighth Ward, Daniel E. Delavan; Ninth Ward, John Richardson; Tenth Ward, Elijah F. Purdy; Eleventh Ward, Aaron B. Rollins; Twelfth Ward, Henry W. Genet; Thirteenth Ward, Edward C. McConnell; Fourteenth Ward, George Debenham; Fifteenth Ward, Daniel W. Norris; Sixteenth Ward, Emanuel B. Hart; Seventeenth Ward, Smith Ely, Jr.; Eighteenth Ward, John T. Hoffman; Nineteenth Ward, Wm. Hitchman; Twentieth Ward, Peter B. Sweeney; Twenty-first Ward, Stephen Cornell; Twenty-second Ward, Michael Connolly, are hereby appointed as a nominating committee with full power to confer with our fellow-citizens of other organizations, desiring such conference, and to nominate a candidate to be supported by the Democracy of the City of New-York, for the office of Mayor.

The General Committee also called a Primary Election for Monday evening, to choose committees to nominate candidates for the other offices to be filled at the December election—being Aldermen, Councilmen and School Officers.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies' Balmoral and Cloth Button Boots, India rubbers, &c., with Misses' and children's Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Army and Navy Glasses, Of superior quality, at reasonable terms. Manufactured and for sale by BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

DIED.

BYRNE.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 8, after a long illness, MATHEW BYRNE, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his son-in-law, Patrick Dolan, and of his nephews, Andrew, Edward J. and Andrew L. Byrne, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 153 East 27th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MACFARLAN.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 9, EDWARD JOHN, infant son of Dr. Ebenezer and Clemenia E. Macfarlan, aged 4 months and 23 days.

The funeral services will take place on Monday, Nov. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 156 West 43d-st. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

JENKS.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 9, JOHN W. JENKS, First-Lieutenant Company H, Col. E. W. Serrell's Regiment Volunteer Engineers, aged 21 years.

Funeral services this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin's Church, Broadway.

NEILSON.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 8, JAMES HUDE, youngest son of the late Anthony Bleecker Neilson, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Sunday,) the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, at Calvary Church, 4th-av., without further notice.

CAMPBELL.—On Saturday, Nov. 9, Mr. DUNCAN PEARSALL CAMPBELL, in the 80th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Monday's paper.

BROWN.—In Astoria, L. I., on Friday, Nov. 8, after a long and severe illness, ROBERT BROWN, aged 43 years and 4 months.

The members of the Astoria Lodge No. 47, I. O. of O. F., also the Order in general, and the members of Protection Engine Company, No. 2, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Astoria, this day, (Sunday,) the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Affliction sore long time he bore,
Till God was pleased
To give him ease,
And rid him of his pain.

☞ Washington and California papers please copy.

MILNE.—In Yonkers, on Saturday morning, Nov. 9, of consumption, JEANNETTE MILNE, daughter of John and Jane Milne, aged 15 years, 4 months and 17 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 585.—Nov. 9, 1861.
38, 60, 27, 35, 22, 72, 12, 15, 26, 18, 39, 55, 77.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 586.—Nov. 9, 1861.
29, 43, 28, 6, 9, 8, 54, 31, 67, 56, 34, 10.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

AID FOR LOYAL NORTH CAROLINIANS.

We cheerfully accept the trust conferred upon us at the meeting held last evening at Cooper Institute, in behalf of the suffering loyal inhabitants of North Carolina. Subscriptions in money may be addressed to J. M. MORRISON, Manhattan bank, No. 40 Wall-st.

Donations in grain or clothing to W. E. DODGE, Jr., No. 21 Cliff st., due notice of the same being given by mail.

All subscriptions or donations will be duly acknowledged through the daily papers.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, N. Y.,
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

NEW BOOKS.

THUS FACETIOUSLY CHARLES READE

Advertises his New Novel

IN THE LONDON PAPERS.

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH;
OR,
MAID, WIFE, AND WIDOW.

"The characters (MALE) are, the Hero, a Burgomaster, a Cross-bowman, a Giant with a treble voice, a Dwarf with a bass voice, several Monks, good, bad, and indifferent, a Mediæval Beggar, a Pope, a Physician, an Alderman, a Professional Assassin, a Cure, an Italian Painter, Thieves, Robbers, &c.

FEMALES—The Heroine, a Flemish Painter, a Busybody, a Domestic, a Female Dandy, a Roman Matron, an Italian Princess, an angelic Cripple.

THE LEADING ENGLISH REVIEWS,

On this Novel,
[are extravagant in its praise;

declaring that "this last work of Charles Reade surpasses anything of Bulwer's, and deserves to be placed side by side with the romances of Sir Walter Scott."

OF THE AMERICAN EDITION,

THE SEVENTH THOUSAND IS NOW PRINTING,

although the book has been out less than a week.

* * *

Also, ready THIS MORNING:

THE LIFE AND WRITINGS
OF
GEN. NATHANIEL LYON.

One vol. 12mo., with steel portrait. Price $1.

* * *

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EUGENIE GRANDET.

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The fourth of the series of Balzac's Standard Novels, translated from the French.

* * *

ESSAYS BY GEORGE BRIMLEY.

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A collection of Literary Essays from the British Quarterlies, by one of their most brilliant contributors.

*** These books are for sale everywhere, and will be sent by mail, postage free, by RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, New-York.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,
NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR,
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL,
Major RICHARD BUTT,
Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to ($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

Families are taken care of by the authorities.

Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.

A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry. JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.

Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

TO UNASSIGNED MILITARY COMPANIES.

Two full companies can now be received in the Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, commanded by me.

This regiment has been reduced in numbers by the discharge of men who were mustered into the service for only three months; but the regiment is in a sound and prosperous condition, and is attached to Gen. Wadsworth's Brigade, stationed on Upton's Hill, Virginia, in the advance of the army of the Potomac.

It is believed that this fact will present a strong inducement to officers and men, who are desirous of entering at once into active service.

Inquiries in regard to the condition of the regiment may be made of Gen. McDowell or Gen. Wadsworth.

Communications may be addressed to me at Washington, D. C.
R. M. RICHARDSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twelfth N. Y. V., Commanding.

LIGHT CAVALRY.—THE FIRST REGIMENT of United States Lancers, which is organizing in this City, is rapidly filling up. Col. Smolinski, to whom is intrusted the formation of it by the War Department, is a

MONETARY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 9.

3,000	U. S. 6s 1881 C...	94½	100	N. Y. Cent. R..s10	78⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s 1881, Reg	94⅛	350	Erie Railway.....	32⅛
1,000	U. S. 5s, 1874, C..	84½	20	do.....	32⅛
[illegible]	U. S. 5s, 1874, R..	84⅛	50	do.....s30	32⅝
1,000	U. S. 5s, 1871 C...	84⅜	50	Erie R. R. Pref. b60	58⅛
10,000	Ill. C. R. B'ds...	79⅜	25	do.....s30	57⅛
1,000	do.....	79⅜	5	do.....	57⅜
25,000	M. C. Bds, 1880.	80	25	Hudson River R....	40
1,000	Ill. Coupon Bs, '79	81	50	do b30	40
6,000	Missouri State 6s	43⅜	100	Reading R.....s60	35¼
4,000	Virginia St. 6s b3	48	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	50¾
5,000	E. R. 1st M. Bds.	102½	50	do.....s30	50
1,000	E. R. 4th M. Bds.	78	28	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	18¾
2,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 p c. B	83	50	do.....	18⅞
3,000	Mich. So. 2d M...	71	50	do.....s10	18⅞
2,000	Mich. S. 2d M. Ass.	60	50	M. S. & N. I. Gtd. Stk.	39
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bds	78	50	Panama Railroad..	118½
6,000	Pac. R. 7s Guar. by the St. of Mo..	39	400	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	62¾
3,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	72	165	Gal. & Chicago R..	70
12	Bank of Commerce.	82½	300	Cleve. & Toledo R.	36⅜
185	Pac. M. St. Co....	98	50	do.....	36⅝
85	do.....	98¾	200	do.....b30	36⅝
75	do s30	98	100	Ch. & Rock I. R..s30	52¾
50	do s10	98	100	do.....b30	52⅞
50	do.....	98	50	do.....	53¾
200	N. Y. Cent. R....	79	100	do.....b30	53
1950	do.....b60	79	50	do.....	52⅞
150	do.....s60	78⅝	50	do.....s10	52⅝
250	do.....s30	78¾	50	Ch., B. & Q. R....	65¼
300	do.....	78⅞	33	Mil. & P. Du C. R..	20¾
150	do.....	78¾			

SATURDAY, Nov. 9—P. M.

The Stock Market was steady in prices, without much activity in the movement to-day. The Brokers held but one regular session of the Exchange Board, but in the afternoon there was a considerable business done outside in New-York Central, at 79 ₱ cent., buyers three days, and 78⅞ ₱ cent. cash bid at the close; the sales of this Stock, other than on the printed list, being about 2,000 shares. Other descriptions of the Railways closed steady at 4 o'clock, about as follows:

New-York Central..	78⅞	Mich. Central.....	50⅞
Erie.....	32½	Panama.....	118¾
Toledo.....	36⅛	Pacific Mail.....	98¾
Illinois Central.....	62¾	Missouris.....	43¾
Rock Island.....	53¼	United States 6s, '81..	94
Mich. Southern.....	19	Erie Preferred.....	58¼
Mich. Guaranteed...	39½	Hudson.....	40

The following were the bids to-day for the

City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	88	National.....	85
Manhattan.....	116	Commerce.....	82
City.....	105	Mechanics' Bk'g Ass'n.	75
Phœnix.....	88¾	Broadway.....	115
Butchers & Drovers'..	103	Hanover.....	65
Mechanics' & Traders'.	106	Metropolitan.....	88

And the following are bids for the

Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	90	Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. seconds.	70½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64.....	100¾	Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. ass. bds...	60
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	100	N. Indiana firsts.....	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, cvt. '76..	100	M. S. & N. I. s.f. 7 ₱ c.	78
Erie firsts '68.....	102	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct. '75.....	88
Erie seconds, ext. '64...	100	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	13
Erie seconds, '79.....	90	Chi. & N. W. firsts 2 se	39¾
Erie thirds, '83.....	76	Han. & St. Jo.....	25
Erie fourths, '80.....	76	N. J. Central firsts....	103½
Erie fifths, '88.....	73	N. J. Central seconds..	100
Buf. N. Y. & Erie firsts	66	Gal. & Chicago firsts..	96½
Hudson firsts, '69.....	105	L. E. & W. firsts.....	72
Hudson thirds, '75.....	75¼	L. E. & W. seconds....	42
Harlem firsts '60-'72...	93¼	Del. Lack. & W. firsts.	95
Harlem seconds '64..	90	Del. Lack. & W. sec'ds	88
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₱ c. '82	94	Lack. & Western bonds	92
Chi. Bur. & Quin. 8 ₱ c.	93	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s.f..	76¼
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. firsts....	80		

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows: Receipts, $1,394,100, including $140,122 for Treasury Notes, and $35,000 for Customs; payments, $1,925,845, including redeemed 4 ₱ cent. Notes; balance this afternoon, $7,820,-914.

Trade of Chicago.

From Wells' Commercial Express, Nov. 7.

The markets for our leading staples continue more or less variable, but no important changes have taken place since our last Weekly Review. Flour declined 10c. @15c. Friday and Saturday, and has since ruled dull and heavy, if not drooping. Wheat, with small daily fluctuations, closes about 1c. lower on the week, notwithstanding the great reduction in Lake freights. Corn, on the other hand, has advanced fully 1c., and closes with considerable fluctuation of feeling. Oats have scarcely varied. Rye is easier at a small decline. Barley dull, at the previous range.

The principal features of the receipts and shipments last week, compared with the week previous, are as follows: A large decrease in receipts of Wheat, Corn, Rye and Barley, while Flour and Oats showed only a trifling reduction. The last twenty-six weeks or half year, have brought nearly forty million bushels of grain to this point. The aggregate receipts for eleven weeks have been: last week, 1,505,425 bushels; week previous, 1,901,920 bushels; week previous, 1,869,471 bushels; week previous, 1,557,134 bushels; week previous, 1,891,624 bushels; week previous, 2,107,930 bushels; week previous, 1,740,830 bushels; week previous, 1,842,675 bushels; week previous, 1,823,068 bushels; week previous, 2,221,572 bushels; week previous, 2,235,219 bushels. The shipments by lake were nearly as large in the aggregate as the receipts, while in addition the Eastern railroads take 20,000 to 30,000 bbls. Flour per week; the aggregate shipments by lake last week were 1,236,510 bushels; 1,755,468 bushels in the week previous; 1,601,335 bushels in the week previous; 1,374,-293 bushels in the week previous; 1,664,163 bushels in the week previous; 1,840,765 bushels in the week previous; 1,804,823 bushels in the week previous; 2,100,-137 bushels in the week previous, and 2,221,839 bushels in the week before that.

The receipts of the first half of the current week, up to this morning were 18,739 bushels Flour; 359,871 bushels Wheat, 239,138 bushels Corn; 18,980 bushels Oats; 2,761 bushels Barley, and 14,676 bushels Rye, or a total of 729,121 bushels.

The shipments of the first half of the current week are 1,586 bbls. Flour; 516,346 bushels Wheat; 589,360 bushels Corn; 2,600 bushels Oats; 26,200 bushels Rye, or a total of 1,142,436 bushels.

The total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain, from all sources except teams, from the first of January for four years, stands thus:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
1st.....	100,550	61,293	156,237	385,329
2d.....	176,840	79,201	231,852	469,107
3d.....	177,060	72,350	333,095	414,218
4th.....	147,623	84,971	321,288	344,615
5th.....	96,564	136,778	241,886	353,309
6th.....	160,054	133,298	288,130	372,500
7th.....	173,008	173,847	253,601	308,791
8th.....	232,123	112,055	188,588	313,461
9th.....	190,090	101,260	131,993	338,051
10th.....	232,142	84,794	230,129	274,076
11th.....	127,772	77,726	481,498	478,811
12th.....	115,052	182,185	299,575	484,041
13th.....	172,443	155,379	281,266	533,191
14th.....	330,184	181,914	442,743	296,470
15th.....	319,637	129,686	428,919	238,159
16th.....	310,759	168,945	529,977	462,712
17th.....	678,682	185,433	514,584	613,039
18th.....	497,514	213,831	836,293	902,820
19th.....	493,612	228,303	677,333	984,538
20th.....	509,697	322,136	617,163	1,088,210
21st.....	397,988	479,687	827,348	1,085,405
22d.....	397,976	514,654	675,193	1,326,146
23d.....	342,029	474,302	534,067	1,228,450
24th.....	993,474	369,795	675,512	1,097,967
25th.....	1,171,361	274,848	827,271	1,081,868
26th.....	1,209,655	292,421	960,345	1,124,945
27th.....	963,877	190,072	685,887	1,078,762
28th.....	742,874	304,170	996,982	1,638,607
29th.....	538,938	231,644	646,476	1,590,092
30th.....	303,618	126,829	669,123	1,610,060
31st.....	301,967	160,587	913,898	1,278,209
32d.....	411,977	356,763	1,212,795	1,268,209
33d.....	909,750	523,133	1,648,110	1,857,445
34th.....	1,244,955	883,900	1,345,137	2,235,219
35th.....	975,897	876,421	1,365,597	2,221,572
36th.....	819,060	824,690	1,306,278	1,835,768
37th.....	621,940	865,364	1,352,336	1,842,675
38th.....	685,212	664,526	1,002,577	1,740,830
39th.....	753,309	969,121	1,143,913	2,107,930
40th.....	734,743	898,626	1,264,736	1,891,624
41st.....	442,208	832,580	1,441,417	1,557,134
42d.....	369,074	746,299	1,312,604	1,869,471
43d.....	239,963	900,927	1,013,035	1,901,920
44th.....	156,680	874,263	670,481	1,505,425
45th.....	226,384	671,072	601,077	———
46th.....	164,522	546,924	625,210	———
47th.....	105,971	322,327	413,274	———
48th.....	58,443	283,571	195,282	———
49th.....	49,854	178,504	233,210	———
50th.....	92,606	237,668	200,560	———
51st.....	77,803	250,946	242,272	———
52d.....	73,651	206,551	302,072	———
Total...	22,114,542	19,199,904	35,040,776	———

An Important Bank Case Decided.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin, Nov. 9.

As long ago as 1858 the cashier of the Bank of Brighton, Mr. Woodworth, was detected in embezzling the funds of the bank, but for some reason or other, proceedings against him were stopped. Subsequent to the detection of the embezzlement, it was ascertained that Mr. Woodworth had caused to be discounted at the Faneuil Hall Bank, in this city, some $26,000 in drafts on New-York, in the name of the Bank of Brighton. The then President of the Bank of Brighton, Mr. Stephen Bennett, refused to acknowledge the responsibility of the bank, and took shelter under the defalcation of the cashier. The Faneuil Hall Bank had discounted the drafts in good faith, and contended that the Bank of Brighton was responsible. Part of these drafts were discounted in September and part in October, 1858. The case was entered at court with the ablest counsel on both sides. The case has just been decided, and the decree of the Court has been entered for plaintiff, with two per cent. per month interest, amounting in all to about $35,000. It will be remembered in this connection that an attempt was made before the Legislature to take away the charter of the Bank of Brighton upon a charge of malfeasance on the part of its President and Directors. The Bank in this instance managed to get clear, although all parties at the time were not satisfied. Mr. Bennett had just previously resigned, and Mr. Partlee, late Bank Commissioner, took his place. In justice to Mr. Phillips it should be said that he was not implicated in the charges. So certain was the late President of the Bank of Brighton that the case would go against the Faneuil Hall Bank, that he recently sold out all his stock in the latter. The verdict of the Court will be regarded with pleasure by all those who are conversant with the matter, as the course taken by Mr. Bennett is susceptible of severe comment. The capital stock of the Bank of Brighton is $250,000.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 9.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, 70½; Reading Railroad, 17⅜; Morris Canal, 34; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been; 25 bbls. Ashes, 16,034 bbls. Flour, 1,015 bags Corn Meal, 133,911 bushels Wheat, 38,415 bushels Corn, 1,035 bushels Rye, 8,620 bushels Barley, 25,163 bushels Oats, 1,288 bushels Malt, 2,509 packages Provisions, and 1,802 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were light to-day, at $5 31¼@$5 37½ for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 535 bbls., including 433 bbls. Pots, and 102 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia during the week, 120 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $28@$28 50 ₱ ton.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand from the trade has been very moderate during the week; holders have not been unusually anxious to sell; prices have been supported. The inquiry for army goods continues active. In Boston, according to the *Shipping List* of that city, "A few orders have been received from Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Kansas, but Western trade generally is quiet. The New-England trade has also fallen off this week, and for the Provinces the sales have been moderate. Desirable goods continue quite scarce, particularly kinds suited to the wants of the New-England trade. The army work, and the small stocks of some desirable goods, continue to keep manufacturers fully employed. The demand for California is fair, but no shipments from this port or New-York the past week. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1861.	1860.
For the week, cases.....	319	2,419
Since Jan. 1.....	79,657	174,292
Total.....	79,976	176,711

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at buoyant prices. Sales 800 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary, ₱ lb.....	21	21	21½	21¼
Middling, ₱ lb.....	24½	24¾	24⅞	25
Middling fair, ₱ lb.	25	25¼	25½	25¾

EARTHENWARE—Receipts and sales have been quite light; prices essentially unchanged.

FIRE CRACKERS—Heavy speculative purchases of No. 1 Canton have been at $1 25; holders now claiming $1 40@$1 50 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour has been in good demand, to-day, and prices of desirable lots have been sustained, though some lots exposed on the dock have been disposed of at easier rates. Sales since our last, 15,800 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 55@$5 62½; inferior to choice extra State at $5 67½@$6, mainly at $5 72½@$5 75; rejected do., do., at $5 20@$5 55; Superfine Western, at $5 50@$5 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 65@$6 40; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 70@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State.....	$5 55@$5 62½
Extra State.....	5 67½@ 6 00
Superfine Western.....	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois.....	5 65@ 6 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	5 70@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio.....	5 85@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands.	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....	6 05@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee.....	6 00@ 6 10
Extra Genesee.....	6 15@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.....	6 00@ 7 00

Southern Flour is unaltered; sales 750 barrels, at $6 25@$6 45 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 50@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in demand, including superfine at $5 50@$5 60; extra at $5 70@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour is in fair request, at $3 20@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling at $2 85@$2 90 for Jersey; $3 20 afloat or $3 30 from store, for New-Haven; $3 30 for Marsh's Caloric, from store, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively request, chiefly for export, and prices of prime lots have favored sellers. The receipts have been less extensive, and shippers have been eager to take advantage of the reduction in rates on ocean freight. Sales since our last, 258,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 35@$1 40; Canada Club, $1 24@$1 26; white Western, at $1 35@$1 48; Mixed do. at $1 35@$1 38; Amber do., $1 36@$1 38, the latter an extreme price; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 35, chiefly at $1 32@$1 35; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 26@$1 28, chiefly within the range; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 22@$1 25; Racine Spring at $1 22@$1 24; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 18@$1 22; Red State at $1 29@$1 33; White Kentucky, $1 45@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn is active and buoyant; sales 267,000 bushels, a considerable part in store and to arrive, at 62c.@64¼c. for poor to choice mixed Western, chiefly at 64c.@64½c. for prime; 65¾c.@66¾c. for sound do., in store; 66c. for Western Yellow, and 71c. for Western White, ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canadian at 42c.@43c.; Western at 42½c.@43½c., and State at 43c.@44c., ₱ bush. Rye continues in demand at 79c.@81c. ₱ bushel; sales 1,700 bushels. Barley is unaltered; sales 9,300 bushels, including Canada, at 64c.@68c. and State, at 63c.@65c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is actively sought after at prices ranging from 65c.@80c. for Government and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request at steady rates, including new to very choice, at 14c.@22c., and last year's crop at 9c.@15c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been less active during the week, receipts and sales having been light. Prices have not varied materially. Week's receipts, 3,220 Hides; sales, 19,939 Hides, and 10 bales Hides, including, according to Messrs. Weizel & Weidmeyer, 2,500 Buenos Ayres, 20@21 lbs., 22¾c., 6 mos., usual selection; 7,500 Buenos Ayres, 22@24 lbs., 23c.@24c., 6 mos., usual selection; 400 Buenos Ayres Kips, 10 lbs. 21½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,000 Rio Grande, 20 lbs., on private terms; 1,739 Orinoco, 20 lbs., 22 lbs., 6 mos., usual selection; 2,500 Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., 19½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 10 bales Calcutta Cow Slaughters, 10 lbs., 160c. ₱ piece, 6 mos.; 300 Wet salted West Indies, 40 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Washington Slaughter, 80 lbs., 8c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Country Slaughter, 58 lbs., 8c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 8c., cash, rejecting bad hides; Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 286,000 dry hides, 25,000 wet-salted do., 1,800 horse hides and 1,300 bales East India hides, viz.: 77,000 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 6,000 Buenos Ayres Kips, 8,000 Cordova, &c., 10,000 Rio Grande, 10,000 California, &c., 50,000 Orinoco, 6,000 Porto Cabello, &c., 2,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 6,000 Maracaibo, &c., 3,500 Truxillo, &c., 2,500 Tampico, Metamoras, &c., 3,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 4,000 Savanilla and Bogota, 25,000 Chili and Peru, 1,500 West Indies, &c., 58,000 African Kips, 6,000 Texas and Western, 7,500 East Indies, common, 1,300 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,800 Rio Grande Horse, 5,000 wet-salted Domestic, 2,600 wet-salted Rio Plate, 6,980 wet-salted Rio Grande, 12,300 wet-salted California.

HEMP—Has been quiet, here; prices steady. In Boston 1,100 bales Manila have been sold, to arrive, at 6c. ₱ lb., 6 months.

IRON—Sales, here, to-day, were unimportant. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were made of 1,500 tons anthracite pig mostly No. 1 and 2, at $18 for the former and $17 for the latter, cash; about 1,000 tons also sold at $1 more, on time.

LEATHER—The business of the week Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. notice thus: "The sales of the week have been light, both for Oak and Hemlock, full rates are however demanded. Few buyers have been in the market, the sales having been chiefly on orders. The receipts are again more liberal, exceeding the sales, and stocks are better assorted than at any time since the revival of business in September. Rough Hemlock is in larger supply and difficult of sale at former extreme rates. In Oak there is no quotable change, receipts and stocks being light, and prices are well supported. We quote Sole Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 26c.@27c.; Oak Western Slaughter, good, 27c.@29c.; Oak light cropped, good, 32c.@33c.; Oak middle cropped, good, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 19½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock California, good light, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock California, good middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock California, good heavy, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock Orinoco, &c., good light, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock Orinoco, &c., good middle, 19½c.@21c.; Hemlock Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 19½c.@21c.; Hemlock Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged all weights, 15c.@18c.; Hemlock Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor all weights, 11c.@13c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 23c.@26c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 26c.@30c., on six months' credit.

MOLASSES—The principal sales, to-day, were 100 hhds. Barbados, at 34c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in good demand, especially common, at $4 75@$4 87½ ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine unchanged; 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been reported sold, at $1 38@$1 40 ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet yet steady, at $15@$15 50 for Mess, and $9 62½@$9 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 5c.@6c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unchanged; sales 1,000 boxes, deliverable in next three months, on private terms. Lard is in demand, at full rates: sales 300 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice, at 8¾c.@9¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is quiet to-day; sales since our last 100 bbls., at $13@$13 50 for extra Mess, $9 25@$10 50 for repacked Mess, and $11 50@$12 for new do. do. ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is active and firm, at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@20c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in demand, at 5c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in limited request at $7@$7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been less sought after, including Liverpool Fine, at $1 15@$1 70, and do. Ground at 72½c. ₱ sack; also Turk's Island, &c., at 22c.@24c. ₱ bushel.

SALTPETRE—No sales worth recording. In Boston 550 bags changed hands at 8½c.@9c., ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Have been very quiet here. In Boston, according to the *Shipping List* of that city, "a further considerable advance has taken place in Calcutta Linseed, and the small quantity on the way leads holders to look for a much higher range of prices. The transactions comprise 730 bags at $2 05, and subsequently resold at $2 15; 10,000 bags sold at $2 10, and 2,500 bags at $2 15 ₱ bushel. There is now none to be had under $2 20, and very little at that price, holders asking from $2 25 up to $2 50 ₱ bushel.'

SKINS—Deer have been in light supply and moderate demand at full rates; sales 2,500 Central American at 42c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb. Goat have been in request at steady prices; sales 8,000 Tampico, part at 38c. ₱ lb., cash, less 4 ₱ cent.; 3,000 Curacoa at 40c.@45c., six months; 1,000 Peruvian at 30c. ₱ lb., cash.

SUGARS—Sales have been made to-day of 234 hhds., including 150 hhds. New-Orleans at a price which we are not at liberty to publish; with small lots of Cuba at 7¾c.@8¾c., and Porto Rico at 8¼c.; also, 90 boxes Havana, part at 8⅞c.@9c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 30,000 lbs., at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in demand at buoyant prices.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. at 20¾c.@21c., chiefly at 21c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Manufacturers have been purchasing less freely during the past week, and business has consequently been light. Prices of low and medium, especially medium grades, (which are not plenty,) are very firm, while fine wool is depressed and tending downward, slightly. Heavy transactions have been reported in woolen goods here, as also in Boston and Philadelphia, almost exclusively in goods adapted to the requirements of the army. Prices of these are rapidly advancing, as production is not up to consumption, and orders are being given out for goods deliverable as speedily as they can be manufactured. This state of affairs is encouraging, not only to manufacturers, but also to holders of Wool, who are not eager to sell, unless at very full prices. Wool purchased in England on American account is now arriving here. The sales of Wool in this market during the week include 100,000 lbs. Fleece, chiefly mixed and medium qualities, at 47c.@50c.; 30,000 lbs. Superfine Pulled, at 45c.@47c.; several lots of California and Foreign for future delivery, on private terms, and small lots of Cordova, washed, at 32½c.@33¾c. ₱ lb. In Boston, sales have been made of 300,000 lbs. fleece and pulled, ranging from 45c.@52c. for fleece, and 45c. @55c. for pulled; also, 1,188 bales Mediterranean, South American and Spanish at full prices ₱ lb. In Providence, sales have been reported of 40,000 lbs. fleece at 46c.@51½c.; 8,000 lbs. pulled at 40c.@50c.; 2,500 lbs. foreign at 35c.@40c. In Philadelphia, 100,000 lbs. domestic were sold at 48c.@57c., the latter rate for tub-washed, ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been less active, to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10d.@10½d. ₱ bushel; Corn, 9¾d.@10d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.; Cheese, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ₱ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@45s.; Tallow, 35s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10¾d.@11¾d. ₱ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Wheat, (6,000 bushels,) in bags, 11¾d. ₱ bushel. For Havre—Flour, at 82½c.@85c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 21c.@22c. ₱ bush. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a schooner, 240 tons, from Nuevitas to New-York, $1,100; a British brig, 156 tons, to Cardenas, $1,400; a brig, 293 tons, from Sicily to New-York, and a schooner, 200 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, thence from Frontera to New-York, on private terms.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

CRANBERRIES ON HIGH LAND.—For several years past, we have been attempting to raise cranberries on high land, that had been allowed to mature the seeds of a variety of weeds indefinitely before the land came into our possession. The plants grew well enough on this soil, but the incessant pulling of weeds so often disturbed the young "runners," that they did not have time to get a fair hold of the soil, and of course did not succeed well. This experiment was continued two or three years, and then abandoned. The next attempt was upon a piece of underdrained "swale" land; that is, land such as we have all over New-England, bordering meadows, or the low "runs" among the uplands. The piece we selected was of the latter description, where the surplus water found its way out from a series of gently swelling hills. It would have been good corn land in a moderately dry season. The water, however, before it was drained remained in it late enough in the Spring to cause it to send up rushes, in some places, flags, and a variety of rank meadow grasses. This was its condition when selected for cranberries. Six months later it was thoroughly drained by the use of tile laid four feet deep, which resulted in bringing in timothy and red top, without the aid of plowing or adding seed—on three sides of the piece there being a stout growth of both these grasses. The process was to cover the rushes and meadow grass with coarse gravel, so that none of it could be seen. A little fine meadow muck, say fifteen bushels to the rod, was spread over the gravel, and the plants set about one foot apart in each direction. The plants were taken from a common cranberry meadow, and set from the middle to the last of April. The only thing done to them since has been to keep out all weeds and grass that have made their appearance; and this must be done with care, so as not to disturb the sod or plant, which was originally set, or the "runners" which have started out from it. On the single rod where the plants have been set *three* years, in the first week of September, we gathered *one bushel of cranberries*, and we have seen but a single lot in market that will compare with them in size. On a rod set two years eight quarts were gathered. There amounts were in clean, sound cranberries, with probably not an imperfect one amongst them, as they were gathered by hand. A cranberry patch has a value beside that found in its fruit, as there is scarcely anything more ornamental in the vicinity of the dwelling. The plants have a dark, but brilliant green in the Spring and early Summer, and when in blossom, at a little distance, present the appearance of a slight fall of snow upon them; and on a nearer approach, the delicate line of pink on the blossom gives them a very beautiful appearance. They remain in this condition for more than two weeks. In the Autumn, when the leaves have matured, they present various shades of red, and thus remain pleasant and inviting to the eye until snow covers them for the Winter. From observation and careful inquiry through several years, we are satisfied that not more than one family in ten in Massachusetts ever have a cranberry in the house. They are only common with a comparatively few. In our opinion this ought not to be so, because we are convinced that their usefulness does not cease with the mere gratification of the taste. Physicians inform us that they possess valuable medicinal qualities, which give tone and healthy action to the liver and kidneys, and favor the removal of vitiated matters which have become useless and injurious to the system. The preparation of the cranberry for the table, requires a good deal of sugar, to be sure—but sugar is an exceedingly nutritious and healthy article when taken as a portion of the meal, and is undoubtedly, so far as economy is concerned, cheaper than meat. We hope others will try the experiment of raising the cranberry on high land, so as to establish the fact that such culture is feasible, and that all our people may have cranberries at hand for their pies and tarts, and as a condiment for their roasted turkey on Thanksgiving Day, or for their roasted mutton, when they are so fortunate as to have it.—*N. E. Farmer.*

THE ART OF PATCHING.—The operation of patching requires far more skill than does the making of a new garment, and when well executed may save the purchase of many a costly one; the most expensive robe may, by accident, be torn or spotted the first day of its wear—and the piece inserted in lieu of the damaged part is a patch. If a figured material, the pattern must be exactly matched; in all cases the insertion must be made without pucker, and the kind of seam must be such as, though strong, will be least apparent—the corners must also be turned with neatness. This is an art that requires teaching. So of darning; much instruction is necessary as to the number of threads to be left by the needle, according to the kind of fabrics, and there is also the kind of thread or yarn most suitable to be determined. Where the article is coarse, the chief attention is directed to expedition, but a costly article of embroidery on muslin can only be well darned with ravelings of a similar muslin. The stocking stitch is neither more difficult nor more tedious than the darn, yet many pairs of stockings are lost for want of knowing it, when a hole happens to be above the shoe. Practice in ace stitches is desirable, particularly for repairing lace of costly description. The deficiency of a single loop, when lace is to be washed, often becomes a large hole during the operation, and the beauty of the lace is destroyed. The shawl-stitch is one which, when employed with ravelings from the shawl itself, can be used to repair the most costly cashmere, without a possibility of discovering the inserted part.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

INSECTS ON FOWLS.—There are several kinds that infest the hen. By attending to the following remedy they will be entirely kept clear: First of all, if in confinement, in the dust corner of the poultry-house mix about half a pound of black sulphur among the sand and lime that they dust in. This will both keep them free from parasites, and give the feathers a glossy appearance. If infested with the insects, damp the skin under the feathers with a little water, then sprinkle a little black sulphur on the skin. Let a bird be covered with the insects, and they will disappear in the course of twelve hours. Also, previous to setting a hen, if the nest be slightly sprinkled with the sulphur, there is no fear of the hen being annoyed during incubation, neither will the chickens be annoyed by them. Many a fine hatched brood pines away and dies through nothing else, and no one knows the cause. Having had an ostrich under my care that was pining. I looked into his feathers, and observed thousands of parasites. I employed tobacco-water, also lime-water, under my then master's orders, to no effect. In his absence, I well damped him, and prinkled him under the feathers with black sulphur, when next day they were examined with a microscope, and every one was dead. Having had some macaws, also parrots that were addicted to biting off their feathers, I employed the black sulphur by well syringing them with water, then sprinkling the sulphur over their skins. If tame sponge the skins, then rub gently with the points of the fingers, with the sulphur, every other day for about a fortnight, when the parrot or macaw will cease to destroy his plumage. It is not a remedy which has not been proved, for I have used it these two years with success.—JOHN DOUGLAS, *in the Field.*

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 30
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 31
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 2
City of Washing'n.

FINANCIAL.

U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

For the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Apply at
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
FOR COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND
FOR USE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD
SEND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Purchased and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' CLAIMS
Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago is prepared to do a general banking business, and in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in inferior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 15, 1861. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M. S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet exchanged for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 11th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 54 William-st., New-York, Oct. 31, 1861. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company, of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order
RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK WILL PAY the Treasurer and Trustees of the Bricklayers' B. F. Union the sum of one hundred dollars. By order,
JOHN H. WARD, President of the Union.
PETER FARLEY, Financial Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price. J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—$3,000 IN EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate, in a country village; books, stationery, Yankee notions, &c. Address C. T., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY
D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives" or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

	Nos.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	1		25
Cures Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	2		25
Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	3		25
Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	4		25
Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	5		25
Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	6		25
Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	7		25
Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	8		25
Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	9		25
Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	10		25
Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	11		25
Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	12		25
Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough. Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	13		25
Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	14		25
Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	15		25
Cures Fever and Ague. Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	16		50
Cures Piles, Internal or External. Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	17		50
Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or weak Sight	18		50
Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	19		50
Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	20		50
Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	21		50
Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	22		50
Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	23		50
General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	24		50
Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	25		50
Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	26		50
Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	27		50
Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	28		1 00
Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	29		50
Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	30		50
Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	31		50
Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	32		1 00
Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	33		1 00

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book $8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 20 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

FOR SALE—A NOTARY PUBLIC'S COMMISsion for this City and county. Address W., No. 98 West-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED! RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or invalidism. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Sights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European medical practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAY, Esq., Fair, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

"HUMAN FRAILTY."—A POPULAR ILLUStrated Medical Work, published by the author, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 Cents, in postage stamps, sent free everywhere. Consultations as usual.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHS.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1861. }
Proposals are invited and will be received by the United States Quartermaster at Philadelphia, Penn., until 12 o'clock at noon on the 15th day of November next, for furnishing CLOTH FOR ARMY CLOTHING.
Each proposal must be accompanied by samples of the cloth which it is proposed to furnish. The cloth should be three-quarters to six-quarters yards wide. Light or dark blue will be preferred, and light grays will not be considered.
Bidders must state the number of yards they will be prepared to furnish in each month, and for how many months, at the clothing depôts in New-York or Philadelphia, or both, and the price per yard for each quality and width.
Proposals and samples will be plainly marked, and addressed to the United States Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Penn.
Each bid must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that, if the contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the same, and give bonds in double the amount of the contract for the faithful performance thereof.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS, }
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861. }
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.
R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—THE *United States, &c., vs. The bark Pioneer and cargo, captured as a prize.*—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made in the above cause on the 26th of October, 1861, the undersigned, Prize Commissioners, will expose to sale at public auction, on the 11th day of November instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the wharf opposite the Union Stores, one dock north of Hamilton Ferry, in the City of Brooklyn, the aforesaid bark *Pioneer*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she lies; and her cargo, consisting of salt, in bags, will in like manner be sold immediately thereafter, at the aforesaid Union Stores, where the same is or will be stored.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1861.
E. H. OWEN, } Prize Commissioners.
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, }

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 9, 1861. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid; also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.
To avoid inconvenience and delay, tax-payers are earnestly requested not to wait until the last of this month.
Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF MIDDLEsized black horses, 7 years old, good travelers, excellent saddle-horses for gents and ladies; warranted in every respect. Apply at Charles Bradley's livery stable, 16th-st., near 6th-av.

HORSES.—FIVE OR SIX HORSES CAN BE taken care of for the Winter in the best manner, on Long Island, a convenient distance from the City, at a reasonable rate. Apply to THORBURN'S, 15 John-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE IN NEW-CANAAN, CONN.—Good house, barn, and outhouses, (new,) with two acres of land, fruit-trees in abundance, beautiful location, worth $3,200, will be sold at a bargain for cash; a painting representing place can be seen at No. 299 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

GENTLEMEN DOING BUSINESS DOWN Town will find it to their advantage by calling at the Grotto, No. 114 Cedar-st. Chops and steaks reeking hot off the gridiron; everything of the best quality. N. B.—Welch Rarebits.

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH
PURIFY YOUR BREATH!
STRENGTHEN VOICE!
SPALDING'S
THROAT CONFECTIONS,
ARE
GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.
GENTLEMEN CARRY
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
CHILDREN CRY FOR
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.
A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.
Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.
CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*
For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜
A accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheapand convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜
is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State, at Washington
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL MCFOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Nov. 23
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to procure passports before going on board the steamer.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. DENSEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KANAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862
TUESDAY.....Dec. 10 | TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP KANAK, for Havana *via* Nassau, N. P., must be on board with passports, ready for examination, on MONDAY MORNING, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

THE UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY—At No. 34½ Pine-st.
O. IRVING, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

FARMS.

HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR SALE—THE late residence of Rowell Reed, deceased, at Coxsackie, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres; is in fine order, being highly cultivated and thoroughly underdrained; has an extensive river front and a wharf for the convenience of the farm, with two farm-houses and superior out-buildings, all new and built in the most thorough and improved manner; orchards large, and part of the soil is particularly adapted for fruit, grapes, berries &c. The location is perfectly healthy, with beautiful river and mountain views, and communications to New-York and Albany by cars and steamboat five times daily. The situation for a gentleman's country seat, or for an active practical man, with the cultivation of fruits, grapes, berries, &c., is unsurpassed. The premises will be divided and sold in two separate parcels if desired. Apply to ALMET REED, or P. A. VAN BERGEN, Administrators, No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 40 ACRES, SALUBRIously situated, two miles from railroad terminus and boat-landing, Port Monmouth, N. J.; farm has good house, barn, requisite outbuildings, good fencing, and abundance of fruit. Price $5,000, half cash. Also, 30 acres of improved land, for building purposes, at same place. Price $100 per acre. Fever and ague unknown. Apply to S. HERBERT, No. 145 Broadway, Room No. 21.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FARM OF EIGHTY acres (near Keyport, N. J.) warm, early land, suitable for market-gardening and trucking purposes. Daily steam communication with the City. Good buildings on the premises. Apply to C. W. BARTLETT, No. 24 Ann-st., fourth floor.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genessee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET.—A NICE, TWO-STORY HOUSE, NO. 16 Charlton-st., with all the modern improvements, and in first-rate order, just been newly painted inside and out—a very desirable house for a small family, in a good neighborhood. Apply to JOHN WHITE, No. 111 Wall-st

TO LET—PARLORS, BEDROOMS AND KITCHen, No. 15 Renwick st.; also, first floor, No. 94 Jane-st., just papered and painted, and gas in; rooms No. 74 Hammond-st., and No. 777 Washington-st. Inquire o the owner, at No. 43 Renwick-st.

TO LET.—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, SITUated in a block of seven, on 53d-st., between 4th and 5th-avs. convenient to cars. Rent $250, to a good tenant. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Dekalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvments. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 200 feet by 45 feet; engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone house, high stoop, on the south side of 34th-st., No. 306, next to the corner of 10th-av., finished in the very best manner. Also, two lots in the rear, fronting on 10th-av., 50 feet each by 100 feet. Also, a fine two-story high stoop brick house, on the south side of 38th-st., No. 142, between 7th and 8th-avs. Will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply to JAMES McLAUGHLIN, No. 627 6th-av., corner 38th-st.

TO LET AT FORT WASHINGTON.—A FAMily going to Europe next week, will let, at a very moderate price, a large furnished house at this depôt, with the use of an extensive stable and grounds. The situation is salubrious and unsurpassed for beauty on the Hudson river, and within thirty minutes drive of the Central Park. For details apply at once to THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR Union-square, in 15th-st.—to a private family only. The house is 25 by 60 feet, 4 stories high, modern, convenient and well furnished. Furniture nearly new. The location is one of the best in the City. Address C. W., Box No. 265 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A LARGE HOUSE, BUILT EXpressly or suitable for a first-class boarding school, up town or in the vicinity of New-York; one already occupied by a similar institution preferred. Address SEMINARY, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT FOR THE WINTER, a first-class furnished house, between 4th and 8th avs., 14th and 28th sts. Address, stating size and price, Box No. 3,707 New-York Post-office.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY L. HOGUET, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
TUESDAY, November 12, at 10 o'clock,
By WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT,
Salesrooms Nos. 28 and 28 Barclay-st.
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF 750 PIECES
PARIS CLOAKINGS AND CLOTHS,
Comprising
150 pieces superior qualities Black Cloths.
150 pieces Velours Tout Laine, for ladies' cloaks.
150 pieces Velvet Cloth, for men's wear.
100 pieces drab, silver, black, brown and other colors of rich Plushes, for cloakings.
100 pieces heavy blue and brown Be

The New-York Times, Sunday, November 10, 1861.

The above number includes a company of cavalry, a company of artillery, and a company of sharpshooters. At dusk the regiment marched 401 in column and marched to Pier No. 1, where the boat was taken for Amboy. Subjoined is a list of officers:

Colonel, Duncan Clinch; Lieutenant-Colonel, Levi C. Gantt; Surgeon, Sylvanus Reed; Assistant Surgeon, F. A. Carroll; Surgeon-Major, Wm. N. Philips; Quartermaster-sergeant, Jesse J. Sharpe; Commissary-sergeant, ——; Martyn; Drum-Major, Geo. Kirby.

Captain, Thomas S. Marvel, Jr.; First Lieutenant, E. Sisele; Co. B—Captain, Chas. L. Hogan; First Lieutenant, Thomas R. Pope; Second Lieutenant, Peter Kelly.

Co. A—Captain, Thomas S. Marvel, Jr.; First Lieutenant, E. Vanderburgh; Second Lieutenant, Frederick A. Dumont; Co. C—Captain, Frederick Decker; First Lieutenant, Richard M. Hines; Second Lieutenant, H. M. Connelly; Co. D—Captain, Wm. Wheeler; First Lieutenant, Wheeler; Second Lieutenant, Becker; Co. E—Captain, Wilham. Reynolds; First Lieutenant, Henry Slit; Second Lieutenant, Bell; Co. F—Captain, Melvin S. Wells; First Lieutenant, Milton Bennett; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Joselyn; Co. G—Captain, Wm. J. Tulon; First Lieutenant, Calkins; Second Lieutenant, Baird; Co. I—Captain, John Reichert; First Lieutenant, Mofatt; Second Lieutenant, Fraser; Company K—Captain, Wm. Hilyer; First Lieutenant, Julius; Second Lieutenant, ——; Sweet; First Lieutenant, Bard; Co. I—Captain, John Reichert; First Lieutenant, Mofatt; Second Lieutenant, Fraser; Company K—Captain, Wm. Hilyer; First Lieutenant, ——